PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

No. 51,525—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th Jan.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Feb.
M.L. SHANNON	4372	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4372	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4363	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

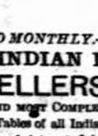
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,893	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR		4,139	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE. VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellon	4,381	15th Feb, 1899.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,373	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Milis	5,093	7th April, 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 315	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 560	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" £25

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

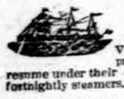
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,231	22nd Feb., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 24, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

PASSENGERS for BRINDISI and VENICE to land at Suez or Port Said and proceed at their expense to Alexandria and resume under their original ticket by the Company's other fortnightly steamers.

	Tons.	Sailing
Doo. BALDUINO ..Capt. O Canepa ..	5,000	2nd Feb., 1899

RATES TO NAPLES, GENOA, BRINDISI, OR VENICE.

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS.

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750, six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. BORMIDA from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 28th January, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacob	17th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 23rd Jan., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th January, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 31st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 2nd February calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 21th February, 1899,

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. "SCINDIA" 2,729 tons, on or about 30th January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 5th February.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 10th February.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th January, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 28th February.

For Freights, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th January, 1899. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,332	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All baggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	5th Feb., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A LIKE FOR MORNING, MIDDAY, AND EVENING USE.

No Toilet Table in India is complete without a Bottle of

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

THE Most Fragrant and Refreshing Dentifrice and Mouth Wash ever invented.

It cleanses the teeth and mouth effectually and forms a satisfactory

ANTISEPTIC and DEODORISER

Of Uniform strength and flavour, and free from any objectionable or injurious components.

Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

OUTDOOR GAMES.

ENGLISH CRICKET KIT

BY AYRES, COBBET, DUKE, FROWD, &c.

WARRANTED OF BEST ENGLISH MAKE.

BEST FOOTBALL KIT.

Balls are made from the best portion of Picked Cowhides and best India-Rubber Bladders. All Accessories.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

By Ayres, Slazenger, and others. Every Bat and Ball guaranteed!

BEST GOLF KIT.

By Forgan, Auchterlonie, Parke, Brogham, Anderson, etc. Specially selected and of guaranteed quality.

CROQUET. POLO, HOCKEY.

AGENTS FOR

THE ROVER CYCLES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS FOR THE TWENTY-SIXTH HALF-YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

To be presented to the Shareholders in General Meeting on Monday, the 13th February 1899.

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES.	AMOUNTS.	TOTALS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Capital Subscribed 40,000 Shares at Rs. 250 each	40,00,000 0 0	39,79,608 11 4
Deduct unpaid on 278 Share	20,391 4 8	
To Rest		13,37,417 6 4
Reserve Fund	9,50,000 0 0	
Government Paper Reserve	1,63,575 8 0	
Pension and Guarantee Fund	10,000 0 0	
Undrawn Dividends	5,915 1 0	
Balance of Profit and Loss	2,07,927 5 5	
Due to Shareholders		53,17,116 1 9
" Interest Deposits	84,64,183 3 8	
" Current Account Balances	12,36,634 14 1	
" Bills Payable	23,00,750 3 0	
" Bankers' Balances	87,391 12 5	
Due to the Public		1,20,88,961 1 2
" Branches Dependency		26,685 15 1
" Liabilities on Cash Credits		3,92,788 3 11
" Bills Received for Collection		99,793 11 0
" Sundries		4,316 9 0
Grand Total Rupees		1,79,29,570 9 11

ASSETS AND PROPERTIES.	AMOUNTS.	TOTALS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint Stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods, House Properties and Land Estates, Commercial and Private Bills	....	1,78,98,259 8 10
" Bills of Exchange Receivable	.....	4,87,119 13 3
" Bills for Collection, as per Contra	....	99,793 11 0
" Adjusted value of Properties, Fixtures, Strong Rooms, Safes, Furniture, and Stationery	....	3,82,313 6 0
" Adjusting Account	.....	1,14,367 9 6
" Stamped Papers	.....	2,614 4 2
" Cash and Investments	.....	64,36,810 6 2
Government of India Loans and Authorised Investments	54,49,016 1 6	....
Balances with Bankers, Coin, Notes, Drafts, Sovereigns	9,81,794 4 8	....
Rupees	....	1,79,15,378 10 11
By Preliminary Expenses	....	14,191 15 0
Gross Expenditure	49,341 6 7	....
Written off	35,649 7 7	....
Grand Total Rupees	.....	1,79,29,570 9 11

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your Directors beg to submit the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement for the year ended 31st December, 1898.

The net result of the year's working shows a profit of Rs. 3,78,858-10-1, including Rs. 1,239-0-11 carried over from the close of 1897. If to this be added the balance of Rs. 35,000 left on that occasion at the credit of Dividend Fund, a sum of Rs 4,13,858-10-1 is shown to be available for distribution. From this Rs. 1,40,184-6-3 was distributed as an eight per cent. Interim Dividend to 30th June, 1898, agreeably with Clause 101 of the Articles, and your Directors will seek your wishes at the approaching General Meeting in regard to the disposal of the further Balance of Rs. 2,07,927-5-5 shown in the General Statement of Affairs.

Your Directors consider the results obtained show satisfactory working, and that care has been exercised in selecting sound business is evidenced by the fact, that no bad debt has been incurred during the half-year. The bulk of the past dues caused by Plague and Famine so seriously affecting Trade centres in 1897-98 and specially referred to in the last Statement have been satisfactorily realised during the half-year, the short fall of Rs. 51,493-1-1 thereupon has been met from the workings of the year. Your Directors do not consider that further special provision is necessary for the account still in course of realisation.

For the greater part of the year there has been but little demand for money, and borrowers have been able to satisfy their needs at low rates, a great relief no doubt after the abnormal state of things in 1897. From the early summer up to within a few days of closing, when a slight advance in rates was announced, money has been offered freely in the Bazaar on terms below what is known as the "Bank rate." Imports have been very slack and Exports, since the break of the South-West Monsoon, have experienced rather a more dull time than usual.

The Branches continue to make good progress, all with one exception, having enlarged their borders and extended their connections. Three of the senior Staff have enjoyed furlough to Europe, whilst others have worked with their usual zeal and care.

The following Directors retire and are eligible for re-election :—Robt. G. Orr, Esqre., Khan Bahadur Waljee Laljee, Mr. T. Namberumal Chettiar, and Sirdar Soojan Singh.

Messrs. Ronaldson and Ronaldson, the Auditors, who retire at completion of each year's Audit, again tender their services for your acceptance.

By Order of the Board,

R. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 3rd January, 1899.

STORES AND GROCERIES

ROYAN'S A LA BORDELAISE
DO. A LA VATEL

Truffles, Morceaux, pieces for cooking purposes.
Jams, manufactured from choice fruits grown on the Himalayas.

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH STORES.

ITALIAN HAZEL NUTS..... .As. 12 per lb.
Do Chestnuts.....As. 8 per lb.
SUPERIOR MARSEILLES SALAD OIL. This Olive Oil is guaranteed the best, pure and without mixture.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
EAST STREET, POONA.

TO THE DIABETIC KEMP'S FLUID EXTRACT OF JAMBUL (FRUIT)

IS a powerful Remedy, and its regular use gives immediate effect in the reduction of Renal Secretion and Sugar Formation. Special precautions are taken in the selection of the Drug and its treatment in the Company's Laboratory. The Extract is guaranteed to fully represent its medicinal properties.

KEMP'S JAMBUL AND GLUTEN BISCUITS.

Palatable and highly efficacious. Should be taken with the Fluid Extract. Many remarkable cures have been effected by means of these valuable remedies.

EXTRACT. Price Rs. 3-8 per Pound.
BISCUITS. Price Rs. 2-0 per Box.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

AS A HAIR PRESERVER, A HAIR RESTORER, A HAIR DRESSING, A HAIR STRENGTHENER, A HAIR CLEANSER,

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE STANDS UNRIVALLED.

A VEGETABLE COMPOUND PURELY.

No Injurious or Dangerous Chemical, Mineral, or Animal Substance enters into its composition—yet it does its work perfectly.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PRISMATIC BINOCULAR GLASSES.

GOERZ-TRIEDER-BINOCULARS.

WONDERFUL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEW GLASSES.

EVEN as abstrusity was the delight of the olden time alchemist, so is utilitarianism the creed of the latter-day scientist, whose every effort in the field of research is made with the object of bringing into the ken of the outer world some new truth, some item of knowledge worth applying to the practical requirements of everyday life. Among the most useful of these applications of science that have recently come to the front are the prismatic Binocular Glasses that have recently been invented in Germany, and which transcend any of the Old-Fashioned Glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes Telescope excels the monster Glass that Lord Rosse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. Of course it is understood that the primary object of any Telescope combination is to obtain a clear image of objects, and at the same time to magnify the image so formed sufficiently to enable its details to be observed without effort. A good telescope or field glass capable of producing a distinct image should therefore possess a large and well-illuminated field and suitable magnifying power. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the Goerz-Trieder-Binoculars introduced into India by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., Bombay. They are the result of long and exhaustive calculations and experiments, and their optical and mechanical perfection and great portability will commend them to everyone whose profession, business or pastime necessitates the frequent use of a really good bincoular glass.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S POUND ELIXIR OF BAEL

Rs. a.

This excellent preparation from the half-ripe fruit of the Bael "(Ægle Marmelos)" is made in such a manner as to render the action of the Bael fruit more certain than when administered by itself. To those suffering especially during the rainy season from irregularity of the bowels, scorbutic dysentery, periods of looseness alternating with others constipation, this may be taken with marked benefit ... ... per bot. 1-12

PREPARED ONLY BY

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

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Curb, Snaffle, and Spur: A Method of Training Young Horses for the Cavalry Service and for General Use under the Saddle. Illustrated by Instantaneous Photography ..... Rs. a. 6 0

Unsound Horses and How to Know Them. Also the examination of Horses; Conformation and Defective Conformation of the Horse; Buying and Selling; The Law of Warranty; Vice; Fraudulent Practice; Age of the Horses; The various Breeds and the Selection of Animals for special purposes, &c. By Frank Townend Barton, M. R. C. V. S. Illustrated by James A. Dron 0

Veterinary Notes for Horse-Owners. An Illustrated Manual of Horse Medicine and Surgery, written in Simple Language. By Capt. M. H. Hayes, F. R. C. V. S. This Edition is revised throughout, considerably enlarged, and incorporates the substance of the Authors "Soundness and Age of Horses." Fifth Edition 15 0

Indian Horse Notes. By "Major C." 2 0

Tegetmeier, W. B. and Sutherland, C. L.—Horses, Asses, Zebras, Mules, and Mule Breeding 5 0

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Harey, J. S.—The Art of Taming Horses 1 8

Stable Management—Nunn, Vety.-Capt. J. A.—Notes on Stable Management in India and the Colonies, Second Edition, revised and enlarged, with a Glossary 2 10

Note on Stable Management, First Edition..... 1 0

Stable Sanitation and Construction. By T. E. Coleman, F. S. I. With 183 Illustrations, 1898 4 8

Hayes, Capt. M. Horace, F.R.C.V.S.—Training and Horse Management in India. Fifth Edition 4 8

Fitzwygram, Lieut.-Genl. Sir F.—Horses and Stables 2 8

Fisher, Major.—Through Stable and Saddle-Room 4 8

Meyrick, J. J.—Stable Management and the Prevention of Disease among Horses in India 1 14

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NEW INDIAN CIRCUS
PERFORMANCES.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON AT BOMBAY.

NEW PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

ADMISSION:

Rs. 20, 4, 3, 2, 1, and Ans. 8.

Tickets may be had and seats reserved at the Tent from 8 A. M.

NOTICE.

THE following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1899, will be held at the Office of and before the Huzur Deputy Collector of Kolaba on the February, 1899, at 12 noon.

1. FERRY-FARMS in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD-TOLLS in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. RIGHT of REMOVING Earth, Sand, and Stone and Pearl Shells from the Creeks in the Pen and Panvel Talukas of the Kolaba Collectorate.

For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned,

N. C. THANEDAR,
Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba.

18th January, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANECKJI EDULJI CONTRACTOR, has contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property which he has recently agreed to purchase from BABAJI CASSINATH. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known to us at our office No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Freas land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bombay without the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1734 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 182, 183, New No. 13700, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 698 and bounded on the East by the property of Gopaldas Mahdhavdas, on the West by the ground of Karim Hirjee, on the North by the property of the late Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit and on the South by the Grant Road, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 238—19 and street No. 271 (1) and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Babaji Cassinath.—Dated this 26th day of January, 1899.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, BARONET, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property.—All persons, therefore, claiming to have any right, title or interest therein by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance or bequest or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, at 23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed and all such claims (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 333 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 64 Collector's New No. 8 16566, Old Survey No. 257, New Survey No. 3-c 9564, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A ward No. 511, street No. 6, all which premises are situate at and on the South side of 1st Pasta Lane at Colaba, in the Registration sub-district and the city of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by properties belonging to Balajee Pandurang and others, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Dharamsey Laxmidas, now of Cowerjee Liladhur, on or towards the North by the 1st Pasta Lane aforesaid and on or towards the South partly by the property of Manroopgir Revagir, and partly by the property of the said Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and are now vacant.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
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WE employ British labour, give you a reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
EVENING CONCERT
IN THE TOWN HALL,
ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND,
AT 9-15 P.M.
120 PERFORMERS.
Orchestra of 48 Performers.
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
H. E. the GOVERNOR and of Lieut.-Colonel COLLETTE,
and the Officers, King's Shropshire Light Infantry. Members of both Bands will assist the Society.

PART I.

1 ..... Abendstille (Angelus) ..... Muller-Oldenburg
By the Orchestra.

2 Solo ..... Jerusalem! thou that killest the Prophets (St. Paul) ..... Mendelssohn,
Mrs MUIR MACKENZIE.
Accompanied by the Orchestra.

3 Violin Solo ..... 9th Concerto ..... Ch. De Beriot
Madame KOENIG.
Accompanied by H E the Governor's Band.

4 Cantata ..... Miriam's Song of Triumph ..... Schubert.
For Soprano Solo and Chorus with Orchestra.
Miriam ..... Mrs. TINLEY.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

1 March ..... Rakoczy Indulo ..... Berlioz
The celebrated arrangement of the great Hungarian March from La Damnation de Faust
By the Orchestra.

Cantata ..... The Earl King's Daughter ..... Niels Gade
For Soli, and Chorus with Orchestra.
The Earl King's Daughter ..... Mrs. TINLEY
Herr Oluf's Mother ..... Madame LILY HOWARD.
Herr Oluf ..... Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
"Prologue"—"At the Castle"—"At the Earl King's Mound in the Wood"—"The Return and Death of Oluf"—"Epilogue."

Honorary Conductor—Lieut-Colonel Martin.
Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 521 of 1896.
Yamnabai, widow,
vs.
Joosub Hossein and others.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Cutlery Bazaar, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., the stock-in-trade of the late Esmail Hossein consisting of walking sticks, belts, playing cards, padlocks, buttons, hair and coat brushes, time-pieces, syringes, inkstands, pen-holders, boot and shoe lace, trimming, soap, paper-weights, razors, penknives cutlery, combs, buckles, whistles, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboard, table, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand table, book and hat stands, military saddle, and sofas.

4 new iron safes of different sizes, with Chubb's patent locks.

8 cases, each 25 gross velvet lemonade corks.
5 cases, each 1 cwt. permanganate of potash.
On account of the concerned—
40 boxes "Pioneer" old Scotch whisky.

AT 2 P.M.

A number of new and second hand-pneumatic bicycles.
1 handsome new victoria, with lamps complete.
1 strong-built glass-fronted brougham.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 handsome pony cart.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 victoria with pony and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TEMKER STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Krishna Futta and Co., the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased mortgagor Kazee Abdoor Rahiman Yahud Kazee Dawood, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of August, 1896, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Temker Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 98 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1230, new No. 8395, old Survey No. 2363, and new Survey No. 3822, and assessed by the Assessor under E Ward No. 143, and Streets Nos. 36 and 38 and bounded on the east by the Temker Street aforesaid, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the ground of Hajee Abdool Sattar and on the south by the property of Hajee Aba Hajee Ahmed Jakeria and the said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgager.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF A VALUABLE DIAMOND AND RUBY NECKLACE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the executors of the Will of a deceased Parsee lady.

One valuable necklace set with fine brilliants and rubies. The necklace will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND CHOICE GARDEN PLANTS.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, a large collection of choice, beautifully grown plants, in tubs and pots, such as farleasia, adiantum, eucharies, stephanotis, bigonias, alocacias, palms, roses, marantas, violets, etc., the property of A. Leslie, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th January, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WATERPROOF UMBRELLAS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. A. C. Palloojee & Co., the following cases of umbrella

Per s.s. "Nubia."

A C 121 P Co 500-2 & 3 cases each 20 dozen 21 and 23 in., 10 ribs water proof umbrellas
5/3-6-4 cases each 20 dozen 21 and 23 in., 12 ribs waterproof umbrellas.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 strong dog-cart, suitable for pony or horse.
1 handsome chestnut Arab, 8 years old 14½ quiet in harness.
1 strong grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.
The property of S. L. Wyatt, Esq.
1 pair of strong bay Australian geldings, very quiet, both go in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong light easy running E. B. four-seated open carriage in perfect order.
1 set of brass mounted double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PIECE OF FORAS LAND at DeLisle Road, near the G I P Railway Byculla Station.

Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable vacant piece of land.

All that piece or parcel of foras land, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Chinchpoogly, on the west side of DeLisle Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 11,293 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under new No. 251, old No. 202, and new survey No. 3438, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the south, by Government land, on or towards the north partly by the vacant ground of Rubyn DeSouza and Beatrice DeSouza, and partly by the vacant ground of Michael DeLima DeSouza, on or towards the east, by the DeLisle Road, and on or towards the west, by the vacant ground of Narayen Balajee.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th January 1899.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Kanaghat, Bengal.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1895.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE "HELICAL" STYLOGRAPH will write a thousand words with one fill of ink. Warranted a perfect writing instrument. In polished vulcanite Ready for instant use. Rs. 3-8. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FRENCH CLASSES—JOHN CONNON SCHOOL, 5-15 to 7 P.M. Two hours a week, Rs. 5 a month. Apply Miss. FREDOUX, Gymkhana Hotel.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

DEOLALI, a large BUNGALOW to LET, best site, a rich garden, fully furnished, thrice engaged by H. H. the Gaekwar. Rent exceedingly moderate. Apply H. N. LORD, Matheran, or A. N. LORD, 1st Marine Lane, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surpises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

LADIES *en route* to England are invited to inspect our Shirt Blouses. Latest Styles at very Moderate Prices. Fashionable Silk Ties and Bows to wear with same. —ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

TENTS FOR SALE—Jubbulpore Hill tent 12 ft. by 12 ft., and Sleeping Pal 8 ft. by 8 ft., with bath-rooms almost new. Also Kabul Pal Apply to "A B C," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—One brand-new highest grade LADY'S CYCLE, by Hobart of Birmingham, with all Accessories, B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, etc., 25, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE.—TIGER SKIN, large, perfect, and complete with skull, bright goods for, well cured, Rs. 150. Leopard Skin ditto, Rs. 50. Apply to "M. N.," care of this Paper.

DON'T Economise at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved, its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED Musical Boxes (English and Native), with Dancing Girls, Drum and Bells, of all kinds, playing five minutes to one hour, with single and double barrels. Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,500.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana. Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Have stayed twice at this hotel, Food, accomodation and attendance as good as can be desired. It is The Hotel for visitors to Mahableshwar I can strongly recommend it. H. B.—G—Imperial German Consul.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement a CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good hand-writing, sober habits, and highest credentials. 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Guzrese, Tamil, Mahrathi, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Agne Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Agne Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Agne Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerine are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1890, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Ebrji, at Rs. 5-4-0 per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-5-0 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

EK DAM'S RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs, Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, illustrated sheets free.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 5.
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Prices Moderate. Arrangements made with Visitors for Journey or Winter Stay.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	17	0
Marcos Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash, Rs.	a.
These can be recommended as good smokes:—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	"	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... per lb.	1	12	0	PEKOE ..... per lb.	0	14	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0	12	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1	4	0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0	10	0
ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1	0	0				

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 53:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananariva.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,83,900
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,83,900

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 1 year 5 per cent. 2 years 5 1-2 per cent., 3 years 6 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying Interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Allen Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegraph.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIOS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Inter

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED :—

SATURDAY	28th January,	1899.
Do	4th February	do
Do	4th March	do
Do	11th do	do
Do	18th do	do
Do	25th do	do

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th February, 1899.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1898.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during the year 1899-1900 of the following articles :—

1. Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Putties, White and Khaki Drill Grey Cotton, Cotton Twill, Khaki Cotton Braid, and Webbing, etc. These materials are required to be of BONAFIDE local manufacture.
2. Gold Laces, Cords, Badges, etc.
3. Leather Articles, such as Boots, Shoes, Sour-traps, etc.
4. Miscellaneous Stores, such as Coal, Spindle and Rangoon Oil, Rope, Tar, Packing Canvas, etc.
5. Hold-alls with Khaki Drill Covers, and Zinc Buckets.
6. Making up Haversacks.
7. Supply of country Bullock Carts for the conveyance of Government Stores from the Army Clothing Department, Alipore, to places in Calcutta and its vicinity.
8. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, old Packing materials, hoop iron, and Waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened on the 6th February, 1899. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lieut-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
ALIPORE, the 3rd January, 1899.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
OPENING OF BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY FOR GOODS TRAFFIC TO CALCUTTA VIA KOLA AND TO CUTTACK AND EAST COAST RAILWAY VIA BARANG.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY EXTENSIONS to Calcutta via Kola and to Cuttack and Southern India are now opened for the carriage of all classes of goods.

The opening of these extensions makes a junction at Barang with the East Coast Railway and connects Orissa, Madras and Calcutta with the Central Provinces and the N. W. Provinces, and Berars by a direct Railway route, cheaper and shorter than has hitherto existed.

The following are the new routes offered to the carriage of goods :—

From Orissa via Kharagpur and Sini, to Kutni and via to the N. W. Provinces.
From Orissa via Kharagpur and Sini, to Nagpur and via and the Western side of India.
From Orissa to Calcutta via Kola.
From all Stations on the East Coast Railway to any Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and to Kutni and via and Nagpur and via.
From all Stations on the East Coast Railway to Calcutta via Kola.
From Madras and Stations on the Madras Railway and connected lines to Calcutta via Kola and all Stations on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and via.

The opening for Passenger Traffic will take place some time in February, the date of which will be duly notified.

For further information apply to Traffic Manager, Nagpore-District Traffic Superintendents, Nagpur, Bilaspur, Chakar, Sharpore and Kharagpur, all Station Masters, B. N. Railway and Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co., Calcutta.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager,
Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, 21st January, 1899.

TO LET.
No. 5, QUEEN'S GURDEN ROAD, POONA,
1st FEBRUARY to 15th MAY, 99.

A LARGE and commodious BUNGALOW with stables, servants, quarters. Terms moderate.
apply to "D"
Care of Deccan Herald Poona.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as FLORENCE HALL at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES,
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

A BOON TO MEN.
A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge by A. NORTON, 20 and 21 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 20 Years.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1505xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	109
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	99
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	29
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Ballary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Bhownugger City Press					
Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil	99½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dv Rs12½	210
Calcutta	500	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	480	200		dvd Rs 8	75
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+50	350
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	142xd
Khanggum	240	450	450	Rs 60	475
Mahava Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	275
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	500	125	125	dvd Rs 5	70
Mofussil Co.	625	400	400	dvd Rs35	500
Munzur M	200	250	all	25	277½
New Berar	60	500	500	dvd Rs30	360
New Indian	90	125	125	Rs 15	165
Prince of Wales	170	500	00	20	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	35	240xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Star	400	2,000	750	20	400xd
Scrab Woollen Mills	300	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	
Volkart	—	500		Rs75	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	1000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	—	40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	30	NH	345
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	43 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	3 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,788	550,000	280	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	480
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	540
Bombay's National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	600
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,235
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	630
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	650
Dolaha Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	Rs. 10	125
Goorie Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	645
Gurriabhoy Mill	960	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	830
David Mill	1,100	500	500	dvd Rs.20	405
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	200
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Standard	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	450
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	500
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	25	490
Hinguaghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Ballooghs	1,500	500	500	25	645
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,225
Imperial Cotton	960	200	200	dvd Rs.10	350
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	700
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	588
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.30	269
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	dvd Rs.74	175
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	655
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	275
Khandelah	750	1,500	000	dvd Rs.30	805
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	810xd
Khatao Manufactories	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	540
Loonold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	210
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	575
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,938
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	8,250	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,230
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvd Rs.18	100
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvd Rs. 5	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,750
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 52
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	1-4. 2	300
Oriental	5,722	625	4 25	dvd Nil	180
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,080
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs10	975
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	780
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs20	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.124	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	635
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	350
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	350
Venishuaker Lukhmishanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1725
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd R.	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	650	1,000	215	—
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	150
Back Bay Baldeo	500	50	50	12	35
Batham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	200
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,475
Bombay Iron Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	65
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	500	500	500	5	500
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	315
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-per ct.	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs15	201
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,50	250	250	9 p 15	230
Empreof India	2,	500	50	—	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	12
John Robert & Co.	1,000	100	200	10 pr. ct.	190
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	245
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	130
Jaroks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	155
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	95
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	90
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	115
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	56
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	1,000	dvd Rs20	421
Soondy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1220
Tronoor & Co.	2,000	100	100	15	15
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	Rs.15	37 1-2
Tookaram Co.	2,000	200	200	Rs 2	

BOMBAY.

TO DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 49m. High water, 11-20m., 11-57m. Low water, 5-27m., 5-0m.

Laying foundation-stone of the Anglo-Indian Associations new building, Apollo Bunder, by H. E. Lord Sandhurst, 5-30 p.m.

B. V. A. Camp, Mahaluxmee Fort.

Chatre's New Indian Circus, Esplanade.

Tivoli Theatre, the Cinamatograph, 6-30 and 9 p.m.

Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Florida and the s. s. Sidra entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Shanghai and the s. s. Jeanera entered the dock yesterday ; and the s. s. Muke Maru left it yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual Purbhadales Fair commences this afternoon and will continue for two days.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.—It is hoped that the most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India will preach at the 11 a.m. Parade Service on Sunday next. If prevented doing so, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese has kindly consented to take his place. As the space available for civilians is limited, admission will be by tickets to be obtained from the Chaplain.

JALGAON NEWS.—An interesting ceremony took place at Jalgaon, on Wednesday evening when Mr. Jivraj Topan, Vice-President of the Jalgaon Municipality and the popular representative of Messrs. Moolje Jaithaland Co., left for Jamnager for the celebration of his son Master Jairam Jivraj's marriage. The route from his residence was profusely decorated and the party was escorted to the station by a large gathering where pansoopari was given. The train left for Jamnager amidst the hearty cheers of the assembled people.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Friday, the 27th inst. Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave and St. Marie, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 29th instant.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Parramatta will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, the 31st instant.—Mails for Singapore and Japan direct per extra s. s. Shanghai will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Tuesday the 31st instant.

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 p.m. :—

March	Duguesne Greys ..... Ross
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck ..... Steppe
Mazurka	La Mousme ..... Ganne
Selection	The Mikado ..... Sullivan
Valse	Excelsior ..... Waldteufel
Polka	Off We Go ..... Coote

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A LUNATIC LEAPS OUT OF A WINDOW.—About noon yesterday, a Mahomedan woman named Beebee, residing on the second floor of a house at Peeroo Lane, Bhendy Bazaar Road, committed suicide by jumping out of a window on the floor, whilst in an unsound state of mind. The woman when picked up was unconscious and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on arrival she was found to be dead. The police inquiries showed that Beebee had been a lunatic for some years past. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry in the afternoon, when a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind was recorded.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—A Coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at Tank Bunder, regarding the death of Gujrabai, a Hindu girl, aged thirteen years. Deceased was daughter of a clerk in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and resided with her parents at Copper Street, Mazagon. On the morning of the 17th instant, the girl was taking a chatty of boiling water from the fire-place for the bath of her father, when the chatty slipped out of her hand and some of the water fell on her right foot, scalding her seriously. Some household remedies were applied to the scalds and the remedy was continued for some days. The girl was apparently doing well until Tuesday last, when lockjaw set in. The tetanic spasms increased in severity and she died on Wednesday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Gungaram Tookaram, a Hindu of bad repute, with stealing a pair of silver anklets of the value of Rs. 5, from the person of a Mahomedan girl. On Sunday evening Chadbee, the mother of the girl was going along the Bellassis Road, with the child in her arms, when the accused who had been shadowing the woman, quietly removed from the person of the child a pair of silver anklets and ran away. The child's cry drew the attention of the mother who gave chase. The accused dropped the ornaments, before he could make good his escape, but was arrested by a policeman on duty. The accused, who had been several times in jail before was convicted by the Magistrate and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE AT PEDDAR ROAD.—On Wednesday evening a shamiana, erected in the compound of Mr. Yusufali, Abdula Dharamsee's bungalow, at Peddar Road, caught fire and in a few moments was razed to the ground. The temporary structure was intended for the accommodation of about two hundred European and Parsee ladies, who had been invited by Mr. Yusufali to a purda party, given in celebration of his marriage, which took place last month. The origin of the fire is attributed to the drapery decoration of the Mandap being blown by the north westerly breeze on to a fairy lamp hung up in the shamiana. The whole of the structure, which contained some valuable furniture, including sofas, chairs, chandeliers, globe lamp, &c., was soon ablaze. The police together with the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Yusufali's servants succeeded in extinguishing the fire before the arrival of the fire brigade. The damage is estimated at Rs. 3,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the Morgue by Mr. Turner the coroner, on view of the body of Babajee Byroo, a Hindu labourer, aged thirty years, residing at Cursesji Sukhaji Street. The deceased was employed under a Municipal Contractor at Mazagon. About a week ago deceased and four other labourers were working in an excavation about twenty-five feet deep in Church Street, Mazagon. About 4 p.m. they had knocked off work and were about to come out of the excavation, when a stone fell from one of its sides on the deceased's left leg, causing a bleeding wound on the back of the ankle. He was asked to go to a hospital, but he refused to do so and he was taken home by his friends. Next morning he was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the wound was dressed and he was allowed to go home. He was taken to the hospital every alternate day and the dressing renewed. On Tuesday lockjaw set in and he had spasms all over his body. He grew worse and died last evening. It was stated that eighteen feet of the sides from the top of the excavation were shored up. The stone fell from below the shored up portion. The shoring-up was done after the excavation had been dug seven feet deep. The lower portion of the excavation was not shored up as there remained a foot more to excavate. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

ESCAPE FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Brewin charged Ichalal Hargovindas, lately a clerk in the Accountant General's Office with escaping from legal custody. It appears that the accused had been sentenced to eight month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Dastur on Wednesday for forging a signature on a Post Office Savings Bank Pass Book. In the afternoon while the accused was in the lock-up on the ground floor of the Court awaiting his removal to the jail, he succeeded in effecting his escape, but was soon arrested. He asked Police Constable No. 1774 L. Division, who was on duty at the Esplanade Police Court look-up to take him to the latrine, which stands in the north side of the Court compound. The door of the latrine having been closed on him he climbed up to an aperture in the window and through it leapt down from the height of about ten feet. He then tried to run away, but being perceived and recognised by another sepoy he was chased and arrested. The magistrate remarked that he was pained to think that after he had treated the prisoner with every consideration on the previous day by sentencing him to only eight month's imprisonment he (the accused) should have abused his kindness. The accused was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN OF UNSOUND MIND.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Coompta Street, touching the death of Vahabiz, an Irani widow, aged thirty-eight years, residing with her two sons at that locality. Deceased had not been quite right in her mind for some days past. She spoke incoherently and muttered to herself. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning she was found missing from the house and though a search was made for her by her sons, she was not to be found. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a Mahomedan bhistie, while taking water from the sea, from stone Bunder, noticed the dead body of a woman lying amongst the rocks, below high water mark. The tide was then going out and was just below the body. The bhistie informed the police and the latter had the body removed. It was subsequently identified to be that of the deceased woman Vahabiz. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in a pair of drawers, a sudia and a bundi. With the permission of the Coroner, the body was removed to the deceased's house. It was stated that deceased never used to go to stone Bunder nor had she threatened or attempted to commit suicide. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

BRUTAL MURDER OF A FAKIR

IMPERATRIX VS BADA SAHEB GULAM KADAR MAIZUDDIN

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. R. J. C. Lord, Additional Sessions Judge of Broach, who, in November last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Manekshah, appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused and another person were charged with the murder of a fakir named Ahmed Miyan, alias Hajee Saheb at Jambusar, on the evening of the 5th July last. The case for the Crown was that about 7 o'clock on that evening, one Nurbhai went to the chief constable and informed him that Ahmed Miyan was lying dead at the *takia* of the Sodaghia Musjid, where he dwelt, and had been murdered by the two men whose names were then and there given. The chief constable proceeded to the spot, and on his way visited the house of the appellant, who was not in, and he arrested the second man and took him with him to the *takia*. There the body was found with ten wounds upon it, dead and lying outside the hedge of the Musjid compound. There the chief constable found Russool Kadar, a boy ten years of age, who lived with the deceased and used to help him to keep the Musjid tidy. Russool made a statement to the chief constable, describing the murder which he had witnessed from the *takia*, and naming the appellant and the other person as the murderers. The hospital assistant, who made a *post mortem* examination, found the body savagely hacked about by some curved cutting instrument such as a "dharia." There were ten such wounds, one of which was upon the right shoulder and had nearly cut the right arm off, and was the proximate cause of death. It was such a wound as was certain, in the ordinary course of nature, to cause death in about five minutes. Another had given information to the police that he had seen the appellant, armed with a "dharia," going with the other person in the direction of the "takia" that evening; that he asked the latter, whom he knew slightly, where he was going, whereupon the appellant abused him, and he went on his way. A search was made for the appellant, but he was not arrested until the 26th September at Pipli in the Baroda State, even though a proclamation had been issued, and his property was attached even while his family were at Jambusar. On the day after the murder, No. 2 made a self-exculpatory confession, in which he described the affair pretty much as Russool did; only he denied having taken any share in it, and he admitted the presence of Russool. The confession showed that Russool was really present and in a position to know what occurred, and that No. 2 was in the vicinity at the time of the offence. Russool's description of the affair was that, at the time of lighting the lamps on the day in question, he and the deceased were sitting in the room of the "takia" when the accused came by. The appellant shouted to the deceased to come out, and on his doing so, abused him about some dispute they had about a field and threatened him with his dharia. Deceased tried to run away through a hole in the takia hedge, where he was collared by No. 2, and the appellant then hit him from behind with the dharia on the right shoulder, and he fell down ; and the two men went away after the appellant had hacked him about. The Sessions Judge believed Russool's story, and on the evidence of other witnesses convicted and sentenced the appellant, the first accused, as mentioned above. The other man was acquitted and discharged.

Their lordships, after reviewing the whole of the evidence, confirmed the sentence of death.

EVENING PARTY AT "THE WILDERNESS."

MR. JAMNADAS NURSEY KHATAU, a well-known wealthy Bhattia merchant, gave a very enjoyable evening party on Tuesday at his residence "The Wilderness," Malabar Hill, in connection with the approaching marriage of his son Gokuldas. The bungalow known as "the Wilderness" has some old reminiscences to boast of. Among its former occupants were Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, and the father of His Excellency Lord Sandhurst; the Hon. Mr. Tucker, Member of Council; and Mr. Arthur Crawford, formerly Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. The bungalow has extensive garden-grounds on its north and west sides, which Mr. Jamnadas, since his purchase of the property, reclaimed from the sea. On the occasion of the evening party, the decorations and illuminations had been made in magnificent style, regardless of labour or expense. The long avenues to the bungalow were lighted with stands and rosettes of white lights. A triumphal arch of gas moons surmounted the outer gate-way, and unbroken lines of gas moons surrounded the premises from one end to the other. A large ornamental fountain, in front of the entrance to the bungalow, was engirdled with gas-moons and reflected in its waters the beauties of the magnificent scene around it. The porchway was richly decorated with red silk draperies with gold frills, as were also the long passage and the reception rooms. The latter were further decorated with ornamental mirrors, crystal flower-baskets hanging overhead, and various articles of vertue which a refined taste could suggest. The illuminations, made with crystal chandeliers, fairy-lamps and white tapices, were superb. The garden-grounds presented unique spectacular charms. Large cypress trees were dressed with myriads of coloured lanterns from trunk to top, and triumphal arches, illuminated with fairy-lamps, intersected the vast grounds, which presented from one end to the other a scene of extraordinary light, life, and colour. A string band, stationed in the rear compound, played selections of music during the evening. A company of nautch girls danced and sang for the amusement of the guests accommodated in the main reception hall. Another source of amusement, which attracted a large number of guests, was provided in another room, in which a temporary stage had been erected, and where Professor Nathu Mancharam shewed his clever tricks in legerdemain. The guests were cordially welcomed at the entrance by Mr. Chuttoorbhooj Moorarjee, uncle of Mr. Jamnadas, and by his relations Mr. Laljibhoy Cooverjee and Mr. Khimjibhoy Cooverjee, and were escorted to the reception-hall, where they were heartily greeted by Mr. Jamnadas. After all the guests had assembled, some of them made presents of rich shawls to the bridegroom and his father Mr. Jamnadas. After 10 o'clock an adjournment was made to the refreshment buffets laid under a shamiana specially erected on the northern verge of the garden-grounds. The guests returned to the reception-halls, when Professor Nathu Muncharam went through the remaining items of his programme of legerdemain. The party dispersed at a late hour after the distribution of flowers and rose-water.

Mr. Jamnadas, besides dealing largely in seeds and wheat, is muccadum to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., and Messrs. Sanday and Co., and is well known in commercial circles. He is much respected in his own community for his quiet unostentatious life, and his benefactions and private charity. The attendance at the evening party was, therefore, very large. Among those present were Mr. Jacob Sassoon, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Mrs. and Miss. Solomon Sassoon, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Shooker Abraham, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Nissim, the Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Rao Bahadur Ghellabhai Haridas, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Benjamin, Messrs. Joshua Judah, S. E. Moses, Dorab N. Bahadurjee, Dr. Jamsetjee N. Bahadurjee, brother of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, recently returned from England, Messrs. Jehangir Bomonjee Petit, Dhunjibhoy Bomonjee Petit, Ruttonbai Dadabhoy, Vassonjee Trecumjee Mooljee, Raghavjee J. Vias, Choonilal Dhuramdas, Hajee Suleiman Abdul Wahed, Shivajee Dharmaje, Jugaldas Damodardas, Dr. B.S. Shroff, Messrs. Cursetji N. Wadia, N. V. Mandlik Narotamdas Morarjee Goculdas, Abdulabhoy Lalljee, Hajibhoy Lalljee, Dost Mahomed Allana, Goolam Husain Allana, Ibrahim Hasham, Babajee Bhugwantrao, Mathuradas Goculdas, Vallabhdas Tejpal, Anandjee Nanjee Morarjee, H. A. Astell Moses, S. M. Moses, Ramchandra R. Dhurdhar, Choonilal Nagindas Shroff, Bomonjee N. Kabrajee, Mr. and Mrs. Nissim Sala, Mr. A Greenbaum, Mr. C. Goldsworthy, Mr. Zygouras, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Messrs D. Isaacs, Muncbersha H. Jehangir, Sorabjee Rustomjee Hakim, Silas Sassoon, R. H. S. Isaacs, Ali Mahomed Nensey, Jehangir B. Dalal, Manackjee Cowajee Petit, Mr. and Mrs. R. Matelone, Mr. Convela, Messrs. Harjivandas Narandas, Abdool Mishin bin Amar, Nowroji Jamsetjee Oonwalla, Furdoonjee M. Banajee, T. Mosley, &c.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—JANUARY 25.

10 P.M.	69°

THURSDAY—JANUARY 26.

6 A.M.	67°
10 A.M.	71°
2 P.M.	75°
4 P.M.	76°

☞LADIES.—In India, Travelling, Visiting and at Home, an Indispensable Article, KEMP'S IMPROVED ANTISEPTIC SANITARY TOWEL. Cleanest and Most Comfortable. Rs. 2 per dozen. ☜KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 24th January were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 23rd, 3 feet 10 inches against 3 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing, but slightly damaged by frost in Dadu, Johi and Ghorabari talukas. Fodder scarce in Johi and Kotri talukas. Cattle in good condition

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NOVELTIES! CURIOSITIES!!
GRAND EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
The most perfect and latest Scientific wonder of the Victorian Age.
THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE MOST WONDERFUL MYSTERY OF THE PRESENT AGE.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, 27TH, AND TO-MORROW, JANUARY 28th, at 6-30 P. M. and 9 P. M.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT OF
LUINCIER'S CINAMATOGRAPH,
As shown to Her Imperial Majesty the QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Electric Light is used in exhibiting the Cinamatograph and the Theatre is also lit by the same means.
The above CINAMATOGRAPH is the only instrument that does not flutter or tire the Eyes.
The PICTURES show the actual movements of life are clear, sharp and distinct.
The local scenes are simply excellent and always obtain thunders of applause.
Change of Programme every Evening.
Doors open 5-30 P.M. Overture 6 P.M., Sharp.
ADMISSION Rs. 1, As. 8, and As. 4.
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THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows:—
"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."
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PERFUMED CIGARETTES		4 0
AROMATIC	do.	3 0
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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 26.

At the weekly allotments of Indian Council Bills in London yesterday there were Rs. 5,50,000 allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 26,80,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 3-32d., tenders whereat were accepted to the extent of 61 per cent. Telegraphic Transfers were allotted amounting to Rs. 27,60,000, of which Rs. 6,10,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 18,40,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 3,10,000 to Madras, at 1s 4 1-8d., at which 61 per cent. of the tenders were accepted. Extra allotments were made of Rs. 40,000 of bills on Bombay, and Rs. 70,000 on Madras, at 1s. 4 1-8d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d.

There was a drop in the price of Consols yesterday of 1-8 per cent., to 111 3-16. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent, to 102 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·19 1-2 fcs Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117; but 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities were 2-16 per cent. higher, at £65 15-16. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted ar 2 1-8 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-4 per cent. Bar Silver declined 1-16d., to 27 1-2d. per oz; and in New York 1-8 cent, to 59 5-8 cents per oz, with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·84 1-2 dollars.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton was without change in price in Liverpool yesterday, while American Arrivals were 1-32 to 3-64d. lower, extreme quotations being 3 3-16d per lb, for January and 3 7-32d for May-June deliveries. The market closed easier, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market closed steady. The day's Sales were 15,000 bales, and the Imports 25,000 bales.

In New York Ready Mid.—Uplands advanced 1-16 cent, to 6 3-8 cents per lb. April Futures 9 points, to 6·11 cents. and July 10 points, to 6·17 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U S Ports were 29,000 bales; and the Arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	29,000	33,000	20,000
Four days' do.	119,000	151,000	105,000
Since 1st Sept.	6,560,000	6,455,000	5,465,000

Locally, the Cotton market has been firm in tone to-day, with a fair demand. Exporters bought 700 bales Bengal at Rs. 128 per candy, 400 Dhulia at Rs. 125, 100 Akote at Rs. 129, 7,000 Surat at Rs. 153 1-2; and 4,000 Broach at Rs. 151 1-2 and the Mills purchased 200 Dhulia at Rs 127,200 Khangaum at Rs, 129-1-2, 100 Pachora at Rs. 126, 500 Barsi at Rs. 145 to Rs. 146, 100 Khangaum at Rs. 131, and 100 Kumpta at Rs. 135 1-2 "Good" Broach, for March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 152 per candy; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 133; and "Fully Good" Bengal, for March, at Rs. 121 and at Rs. 128 for Fine.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	8,533	bales.
Wheat	2,915	cwts.
Linseed	2,919	"
Rapeseed	1,028	"
Gingellyseed	13,477	"
Groundnuts	2,183	"
Castorseed.....	2,784	"
Rice	88,648	"

EXCHANGE.—Rates have continued steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d: for three months' sight Credits. Business was very meagre, no transactions of importance being reported, and the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic....	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-4d.	"
Francs	1·71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations are unsteady, 98 1-16 being given for Money, 3 1-2 per Cents, 98 3-16 for Account, and 88 for Threes.

SHARES are dull and neglected.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended December, 1898, on 17·26 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	330	226	--	556
Or per mile of Railway	17	13	--	29
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.	7,794	4,896	51	12,741
Total for 26 weeks...	8,094	5,096	51	13,241
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	154	375	2	531
Per mile of Ry do.	9	22	--	31
Total to corresponding date do.	5,839	12,429	124	18,392

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 31
Ditto to date ..... " 5,151

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1898, on 451 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	86,000	2,06,000	4,000	2,96,000
Or per mile of Railway	186	447	9	642
For previous 25 weeks of half year.	18,60,314	40,45,456	84,914	59,91,684
Total for 26 week ..	19,46,314	42,52,456	88,914	62,87,684
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	73,872	2,00,974	85,938	3,60,184
Per mile of Ry do.	160	436	186	781
Total to corresponding date do.	21,69,941	38,04,233	1,92,917	61,67,151

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 64,184
Increase to date ..... " 1,80,543

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1898, on 1,672·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,32, 00	3,15,000	7,000	4,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	79	188	4	271
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.	30,86,224	55,12,368	1,66,371	87,14,963
Total for 26 weeks...	31,68,224	58,27,368	1,73,371	91,68,963
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,23,327	3,12,898	76,562	5,12,787
Per mile of Ry. do.	73	187	46	306
Total to corresponding date do.	31,82,168	54,74,257	2,77,538	88,84,963

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 68,787
Increase to date ..... " 2,84,0.0

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1898, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week.....	2,200	17,100	30	20,330
Or per mile of Railway	23	121	...	144
For previous 24 weeks of half year.	86,463	3,94,595	3,144	4,84,202
Total for 26 week ...	89,663	4,11,695	3,174	5,04,532
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,226	20,542	—5,578	18,205
Per mile of Ry do.	23	146	—40	129
Total to corresponding date do.	94,816	2,23,486	—2,024	4,16,278

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 2,125
Do. to date ..... " 88,254

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUMPHREYS.—January 20, at Sirsa, the wife of R Humphreys, B C S, of a son.
WIDDICOMBE.—January 20, at Lansdowne, the wife of Captain G T Widdicombe, 9th Gurkha Rifles, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1899.

THE highly important question of the assistance given, or rather withheld by the Government of India in the busy season, when the treasuries are full to overflowing, while funds available for business purposes are insufficient, has been thrashed out by a sub-committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The epitome of the report and Sir James Westland's minute on the subject which we received by telegraph show conclusively that the contention of the Finance Minister that it was impossible for the Government to employ its balances to relieve the stringency in the money market for which the policy of the higher powers was mainly responsible, whatever their motives may have been, has not a leg to stand on. The best proof of this is that the measure of relief refused *sans phrase* in May last is now in January declared to be quite admissible in principle, though very unnecessary limitations are placed upon its application. Sir James Westland still argues that the Government Treasuries would be placed in a position of danger if they were to advance money to the Presidency Banks, except indeed in the months of January, February and March, when the collection of the revenue has largely swollen the balances in hand. There must be a minimum of eight millions at all times; and if the balances were to be freely lent out, the minimum for all the year round would require to be raised to eleven millions, to allow of three crores being always available for any sudden emergency. Any other arrangement he is apprehensive would lead to some fearful crisis. It is therefore in his view absolutely essential to so carefully guard the Government balances that they cannot be depleted and dispersed. through the channels of commercial demand. For, look you, a concession to the immediate commercial demand without having any regard to the future, would bring a crisis on the money market in India much more severe and much more rapid by reason of the smallness, the almost absence of any margin to fall back upon. Government can not undertake to finance the commerce of the country, which requires two hundred crores for the movement of export and import, when it has only a beggarly eight crores in hand.

The reply is that the Government of India has never been asked to do anything of the kind. It was never asked to provide the funds required for the whole export and import trade of the country. It was not asked to give all the money in excess of eight crores that it might have in hand to assist the Presidency Banks when financing the internal trade; the export trade, as everybody knows, is financed not by the Presidency, but by the Exchange Banks. All that the Bank of Bombay asked the Government to advance on the security of Government paper was twenty five lakhs. That request was refused. Why? Because, says Sir James Westland, the offer to pay the full bank rate for such an advance was only made when the stringency had been relieved, and relief having thus come the proposal was dropped. That version of what occurred can not be accepted as strictly accurate. The refusal to advance twent-five lakhs on Government securities at the Bank rate—then 13 per cent—was dated May 2, 1898. The Bank rate remained at that figure for nearly a week after the refusal, when it was reduced to 12 per cent, and so continued until the 16th June. Sir James refers, as of course he is fully justified in doing, to a previous request that the Government should advance money—on good security—at 6 per cent. But the explanation is simple enough. The Bank had received deposits from private individuals for a certain number of months at six per cent—deposits for which the Bank was not required to deposit Government or any other security. It was not unreasonable to expect that the Government, receiving its own paper as security, might well be satisfied with the rate that private depositors accepted, especially when the money was to meet the requirements of traders whose capital was locked up in Government paper, when they were in urgent need of advance upon it. It was to the interest of the Government to maintain the marketable value of its own securities. As we have seen Government refused to help the suffering commercial community even when offered thirteen per cent for the small advance of twenty-five lakhs. It is now admitted that it is not reasonable to exact the Bank rate for Government loans on its own paper. One per cent. less than that rate will apparently be the tariff for such loans. That is certainly an improvement on the rule that loans should only be made at the Bank rate, which left the Bank no margin to cover risk of loss, or even office expenses. One per cent. seems very inadequate to cover risks when the Government has none, and profits directly and indirectly; directly, by obtaining high interest on money that would otherwise remain idle in the treasuries; indirectly, by enabling the Bank to make advances on Government paper and thus upholding the credit of Government securities.

The assumption that if the Government were to admit the principle of assisting the Presidency Banks in seasons of pressure, the demands would be such as to deplete the treasuries, is quite gratuitous. It is not a question of advancing crores to each of the three Presidency Banks. It would be quite sufficient if the Bank of Bengal were able to obtain some forty or fifty lakhs in the months when trade is at its full volume; the Bank of Bombay, say thirty lakhs, the Bank of Madras twenty lakhs; in all one crore. Sir James Westland proposes that advances should only be made in the first three months of the year, thereby suggesting that in the rest of the year the available balances would be at or about the irreducible minimum of eight crores. But it has been shown that last April, when money could not be obtained on Government securities even at eighteen per cent interest, there were sixteen crores in the Government vaults and the reserves did not fall to less than thirteen crores before the following October. Yet an insignificant loan of quarter of a crore was refused to the Bank of this Presidency at a time of the severest monetary pressure. Mr. Allan Arthur, at the interview with Sir James Westland, said very truly that an advance of forty lakhs to the Presidency Banks increased by so much the loanable capital of the country, while the Secretary of States Council bills only supply the mercantile community with the money required to meet the immediate demands on them. In that view the Finance Minister concurred. He intimated to the deputation that the Government of India will probably make a representation to the Secretary of State in the diretion indicated, with a view to have a definite amount of the treasury balances available for loans to the Presidency Banks during January, February and March. There is no reason whatever why the advances should be restricted to those three months. The greatest pressure was felt the year before last in December; this year, it will probably be in April and May. The Banks will not borrow when the commerce of the country does not require assistance; why restrict advances to periods in which they may not be required, and by a hard and fast rule, deny them when they are? It is, however, an important point gained when the principle is conceded; a little common sense will do the rest. Lord Curzon is to be congratulated on the happy coincidence which associates the commencement of his Viceroyalty with a more enlightened recognition of the solidarity of the interests of Government and of the commercial community of India in this important matter.

THE charts on which are traced the fluctuations of plague in Bombay show that the increase in virulence of the disease is this year just a week later than last, as last was than the year before. The weekly report of the Health Officer returns 456 deaths from plague, the total mortality from all causes being 1,448, equivalent to a death-rate of 89·91 per thousand per annum. This total is within a trifle of being double that shown in the first week of the year. In addition to the heavy addition under the heading "Plague" a marked increase is shown under diseases of the respiratory system, the number of fatal cases being shown at 234 as compared with a quinquennial average of 161. The probability is that the total includes a large proportion of concealed plague cases, for concealment is still successfully accomplished, despite the vigilance of as smart a set of plague officers as could possibly have been got together. The blame for non-discovery of cases cannot be laid against them. In the past week they searched no less than 7,891 houses, disinfected 2,775 and ordered the evacuation of 183. The number of cases reported between Saturday and Saturday was 445, of which 144 were removed to hospital, and of which 384 died. The number of contacts segregated was 707. Byculla records the largest proportion of fatal plague cases this week, the number being set down at 43. Dhobi Talao and Khumbarwada had thirties, and North Fort, Market, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Kamatipura and Parel are in the twenties; double figures being also reported from Middle Colaba, Umarkhadi, Dongri, Khara Talao, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Mazagon, Thardwadi, Second Nagpada, Tardeo and Mahim. Only Upper Colaba and South Fort were free, every other locality in the island reporting fatal attacks. Sir Andrew Wingate's detailed reports do not give information later than the 14th instant, whilst the Municipal return is up to the 24th, so that much of the value of the former is lost. They show, however, that in the week ending Saturday 14th, of 290 attacks 276 died and that of 188 patients admitted to the hospitals during the week, 16 recovered, and 157 died. The mofussil returns deal with the same period and show a sustained improvement.

EVERYWHERE the efficacy of inoculation and evacuation is recorded. Disinfection is resorted to, no doubt but not much value appears to be attached to it. Ahmednagar reports that in December, the village of Savedi was completely evacuated and all communication with other villages was stopped. The Collector visited Savedi on the 14th January with the Civil Surgeon, Major Willis, who, after watching the village carefully since the 25th of December last, discovered only two cases on 13th January. At Aundh there were twelve cases during the week against eight in the previous week. One of the cases occurred amongst the followers of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, and the remainder among people living in huts in the jungle. The village was evacuated. Professor Haffkine visited the village and inoculated 39 people of the Body Guard and followers. At Chinchwad also he inoculated 31 persons. The outlook in Satara district was not quite satisfactory, seven villages being reinfected and one newly infected during the week. In Dharwar district by the 14th instant, out of 259 infected villages, 248 were completely evacuated and seven partially; evacuation being considered unnecessary in the remaining four villages. The people of uninfected villages in the neighbourhood of the infected ones were induced to erect huts with a view to secure prompt evacuation when necessary. The practical benefit of having bamboos readily available for this purpose in the opinion of the Collector can hardly be exaggerated. The Agent, S. M. R. Company, consented to extend the period of cheap rates for bamboos up to 31st March next. The towns of Dharwar and Hubli reported no fresh cases during the week. There were 42,904 inoculations up to date in Hubli, including 37,361 second inoculations, and the protection afforded by inoculation is exhibited in a table which the Plague Commission would do well to study. Of those once inoculated (5,543), there were 170 attacks and 122 deaths; of twice inoculated (37,361), 317 attacks and 249 deaths, and of the uninoculated, 2,994 attacks and 2,574 deaths. The present uninoculated population is now only 1,228.

THE rebels, whom Reuter says the Chinese troops have defeated, can only be so termed by a very elastic application of the word rebel. For they are not revolting against the Government to which they owe allegiance, neither are they seeking to overthrow it. They are the followers of Yu-Man-tse a coal-miner, who, as we recently pointed out, gained notoriety as well as wealth by kidnapping a foreigner and destroying foreigners' property. Early in October he and his men played havoc all over Central China; while in Chungking all the foreigners were so seriously threatened, that they hired boats, and some of them, to be followed by others, went down to Ichang for safety. Meantime life and property suffered greatly. Yet instead of sending out a brigade of infantry to surround and capture, or annihilate the man and his followers, the Chinese authorities were foolish enough to offered him a subsidy. This was not enough. He issued a proclamation calling upon all the faithful to rise and destroy "those men who propagate the religion of Jesus." He declared that he had no desire to injure the Emperor but by driving out the hated foreigner, to increase national wealth. While the missionaries were preparing to celebrate Christmas near Ichang, Yu-Man-tse's followers rushed upom them, and from details which have since come to hand, it appears that Mr. Fleming, an English missionary and Father Fleury were carried off, the former being killed on December 20, and the latter held to ransom. When the China mail left it was believed that he too had been murdered, for the anti-Christian campaign was again becoming vigorous and three missionaries and two native Christian helpers were reported to have been slain. A few days earlier, according to the *Po Wen Pao*, three other missionaries, while travelling from I-chou to Lincheng were set upon, about seventy li from the city and one of these was seized and bound. He was at last released at the entreaty of the local authorities. On arriving at Lieucheng they sought protection from the elders in the city. The next morning some 200 rowdies tried to intimidate them from reporting a robbery commited in their school to the officials and at the same time demanding a thousand strings of cash. On application for assistance at the prefectural city a deputy arrived two days afterwards and asked them to leave the place, but as the school question was pending and had not yet been satisfactorily settled, they did not do so. For the next few days they remained in imminent danger. Finally, the magistrate with fifty soldiers arrived and the appearance of a German man of war at a place in the vicinity helped to put things straight.

THE additional £130,000 in gold taken on board the P. and O. steamer Rome for India in Adelaide, is almost a negligeable quantity in the aggregate of gold now on its way, to say nothing of £190,000 gold that arrived last week, there are now £55,000 in gold in transit or ear marked for India besides the 3,53,000 shipped in the Rome at Melbourne, England is sending gold to the value of £80,000, to which must be added £55,000 from other sources, giving a total of £1,127,000. All this precious metal will find its way to the vaults of the Mint, releasing an equivalent in rupees at Rs. 15 to the sovereign from the Currency Office and thereby adding very considerably to the available currency of the country. It is noted with some surprise that while Australia, and to a certain extent even London is sending gold to India as a profitable market for that metal, the Mysore companies transmit to England the vast quantities of gold valued at some three millions sterling raised from their rich mines. It is strange that the cost of freight, insurance and brokerage should be incurred in sending gold some thousands of miles to distant purchasers.

BRIGADIER GENERAL F. VENTRIS, Commanding the Bombay District, accompanied by Captain Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, proceeded last night to Ahmedabad to take the annual inspection of the 1st Battalion B: B: & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps there. A salute of nine guns was fired this morning to announce the departure of the General officer commanding. During the absence of General Ventris, Colonel Stevens will command the District.

CAPTAIN J. R. B. G. CARTER has been granted a month's privilege leave.

MR. J. GHOSAL, I. C. S., has been appointed assistant-collector, Kolaba.

MR. C. A. BEITS has been appointed a member of the district local board of Kaira.

HER MAJESTY'S Steamer Redbreast, Commander F. Travers, sailed on Wednesday evening for Muscat.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HAY is appointed to be a nominated member of the Satara Surburban Municipality

CAPTAIN C. T. HUDSON, I.M.S., civil surgeon, has been appointed a member of the Municipal Board of Nasik.

THE Hon. Mr. H. E. M. James, C. S. I., I. C. S., has been granted leave for two months and eleven days.

MR. J. K. WILLIAMS, Assistant Engineer, third grade, is granted furlough for one year on medical certificate.

MR. F. A. M. H. VINCENT, assistant superintendent of Police, Dharwar, has passed a test examination in Kanarese.

LIEUTENANT J. K. CONDON, I.S.C., has been appointed under secretary to Government, General Department (plague).

MR. A. E. L. EMANUEL, I.C.S., has been appointed president of the Taluka local boards of Dholka and Sanand in the Ahmedabad district.

THE Governor General in Council has appointed the Port officer, Karachi, to be receiver of wrecks within the limits of the port of Karachi.

THE services of Mr. H. F. Hatch, superintendent of surveys, Kathiawar, have been replaced at the disposal of Government in the Revenue Department.

SANCTION has been accorded to the retention of the Burma Intelligence Branch for a further term of three years, to the 31st March 1902.

GENERAL SANFORD, having finished his duties in connection with the Transport Committee, is permitted to reside out of India.

THE Viceroy will leave Calcutta on March 27th unless the discussion in Council on the Budget should by unduly prolonged, which seems unlikely.

THE Ganges-Katihar Ranaghat Survey, which represents the first step in in the great Railway project for linking Calcutta with the metre-gauage syrtem north of the Ganges, is already in active progress.

STEPS have been taken among the Civilians of Calcutta to arrange for an annual Civil Service dinner in London. It is practically settled to have such a gathering.

MR. RIBBENTROP, Inspector-General of Forests, has returned to Calcutta from his tour in the Central Provinces, as Burma forest matters are to come under discussion during Sir Frederick Fryer's approaching visit to Calcutta.

DR. G. W. SMITH has been appointed to act as civil surgeon, Satara, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Captain G. S. Thomson, or pending further orders.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the expenditure Rs. 21,000 during the current official year for the survey operations of the proposed Madura Paumben Railway.

OUR contemporary *Sport* has received an interesting letter from Mr. C. V. B. Davy, of Madras cricket fame, dated from Siam, in the course of which he remarks that sport scarcely flourishes there. Altgether, there are five Europeans at Muang Pra, where Mr. Davy is stationed, but with Burmese clerks pressed into the service some polo (of a sort, but still polo) is played. There is a first rate nine-hole golf links, also a tennis court, where cricket matches of the ship kind are played.

CAPTAIN H. DE. V. HARVEST, cantonment magistrate, and magistrate of the first class, Belgaum, has been empowered to try in a summary way all offences mentioned in the section 260 of the Code of Criminal procedure.

IN Madras District Orders it is notificed for information that the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces will arrive at Madras from Burma on Wednesday, the 8th proximo, and proceed the same day to Ootacamund.

WE hear from Skardu that Mr. E. T. Clarke, C. S. Settlement Officer, Baltistan, who has been laid up with fever for some time past, has now recovered. Captain Burdon, I. M. S., who went to attend him will return to Gilgit early next month.

COLONEL BABINGTON, Assistant Adjutant-General in the Sirhind District, is likely to be appointed one of the Cavalry Colonels on the Staff at home in succession to Colonel French, who has succeeded General Talbot in the command of the cavalry at Aldershot.

MR. J. N. D. LATOUCHE, Executive Engineer, second grade, state Railways, and deputy consulting engineer for Railways, Bombay, has been transferred to the establishment under the Director of Railway construction for employment on the Bezwada-Madras Railway.

AMONG the most important of the deputations which will wait upon the Viceroy within the next week or two will be one from the Indian Tea Association, and we are informed that one of the subjects on which the Association will address His Excellency will be the revision of the treaty conditions under which trade in tea is at present prohibited with Tibet.

THE relief of the native troops now in the Khyber will be carried out in March. The 2nd and 3rd Gurkhas march from Landsdowne on the 30th January to Jhelum, and thence rail to Peshawar; the 32nd Pioneers leave Mian Mir the middle of February, and march to Landi Kotal. The relieved corps will rail to their destinations from Peshawar.

THE pilgrims for Mecca who have been collected at Chittagong are to sail for Jeddah this week. They have been kept under close observation for over a month in camp, while all their clothing and bedding have been most carefully disinfected; so that the chances of disease breaking out during the voyage as far as human precautions can prevent it have been eliminated.

LORD CURZON is receiving we believe, a larger number of addresses of welcome than have ever been accorded to any previous Viceroy. On Tuesday afternoon he will receive deputations from the Calcutta Trades Association and the Central National Mohomedan Association; and on Tuesday afternoon, the 7th of February, he will receive the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association and the Indian Association of Calcutta.

DR. Calmette and others believe that the anti-toxin used against the venom of snakes acts by the agency of the cells of the animal rendered immune, but Drs. Martin and Cherry, in papers to the Royal Society, have shown that the antagonism between the antidote and the venom is merely chemical. A practical result of this discovery is that anti-venin should be injected intravenously.

THE "East Coast News" regrets to hear that the Maharanee of Jeypore is seriously ill of the many wounds received at the hands of a miscreant who has been handed over to the Police authorities. The matter has caused great excitement at Jeypore and much sympathy is felt for the Maharajah. We hope that the Agent to the Governor, who is proceeding on his tour shortly, will give the subject his best attention and cause a searching enquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case.

THE Lucknow race management are offering a Cup of Rs. 1,000 for the India Championship in a polo tournament open to the whole of India—number of ponies unlimited—to be held in the race week. This tournament, which is separate from a similar one to be held at Umballa next March, ought to attract the Golconda, Patiala, Jodhpore and Kotah teams, and give additional "eclat" to the Lucknow race meeting. The entries close on the 26th January; application being made to Major Bethune, 3rd Hussars.

FROM the 14th to the 20th instant, 4 Europeans, 8 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 343 Hindus and 35 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras making a total of 401; the death-rate being 46·0, and the mean for the ten previous years being 38·1. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague *nil*, cholera 3, small-pox 1, measles 5, fevers 46, dysentery 95, diarrhœa 6, and other causes 245. The following figures represent the total number of deaths in each of the various Divisions, with the ratio per mille per annum.

FURTHER details respecting the progress of the Burmo-Chinese frontier delimitation show that the portion which gave so much trouble last year is disposed of, and from the Nampang to the Mamwan the border is now laid down. The section marked out is roughly about 50 miles in length, and its demarcation has taken 49 days. Under the new line the frontier of Upper Burma seems to have taken a considerable extension, and this without any kind of opposition on the part of the inhabitants. It seems that the piece of country now taken in and added to Burma was found to be full of stockades and other rough defences, so that the absence of any demonstration against the proceedings of the Commission was the more satisfactory. The remaining section to the Salween river is not expected to present any difficulties.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 24, was 1,448, giving a death-rate of 89·91 per annum per thousand, as against 108·07 the corresponding period of last year, and 62·13 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 582 died from fevers of which 456 were bubonic; 2, small-pox; 30, measles; 3, cholera; 1, leprosy; 141, phthisis, 63, diseases of the nervous system; 234, affections of the respiratory organs; 47, diarrhœa; 51 dysentery; 27, still-born; 35 old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 56; Brahmin, 34; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 15; Hindu of other caste, 617; Hindu outcaste, 156; Musalman, 258; Parsee, 42; Jew, 5; Native Christian 47; Eurasian, 5; European, 3; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown races, 3. The total number of births was 244 as against 261 the corresponding period of last yeas, and 264 the average over the past five years.

MR. CHAPLIN, president of the Local Government Board, while hunting with the North Stafford Hounds met with a slight acident. His horse put his foot in a hole as he was in the act of taking a stiff fence, and fell with his rider. Mr. Chaplin, although he was considerably shaken, was not injured.

THE extensive flour-mills at Ayr, belonging to Mr. Robert Craig, have been destroyed by fire. The damage, which is covered by insurance, is estimated at 20,000*l*. Adjacent houses and shops, including a petroleum store, were in great danger, but thrre was little wind and the fire was prevented from spreading.

MR. DAWKINS, of the Finance Department of the Egyptian Government, who has now been promoted to a higher appointment in India, has received the Queen's permission to accept and wear the Grand Cordon (First Class) of the Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

MR. LOUIS BECKE and Mr. Walter Jeffery's book "The Naval Pioneers of Australia," which will be published by Mr. Murray in January, does not profess to be a history of Australia, says the "Athenæum"—indeed, it coms to an end when the systematic history of the colony begins—but it deals with the most romantic episode of our occupation of those lands, the explorations of Dampier, Cook, "Foulweather Jack" Byron and others. It will be illustrated by portraits both of men and ships.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN PEACE TREATY.

THE FINAL VOTE.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Washington Senate has resolved to take the final vote on the ratification of the Peace Treaty with Spain on 6th February.

DEFEAT OF CHINESE REBELS.

FATHER FLEURY LIBERATED.

The Chinese troops have defeated the rebels in Szechuan and have procured the release of the French priest Father Fleury.

The murderers of the Missionary Mr. Fleming were executed.

MARRIAGE OF MADAME PATTI.

Madame Adelina Patti, the famous prima donna, was married to-day at Brecon to the Swedish Baron Cederstrom.

MORE GOLD FOR INDIA,

The P. and O. Steamer Rome, in addition to the shipment of gold from Melbourne, has embarked at Adelaide a further sum of £130,000 in gold for India.

THE NEW MEMBER FOR EPSOM.

Mr. W. Keswick, who has been elected M.P., for Epsom, is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co, of London and Calcutta.

THE PORTE AND THE SOUDAN CONVENTION.

JAN. 26.

It is believed in official circles at Constantinople that the Porte will confine itself to a formal protest against the Soudan Convention between Great Britain and Egypt.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Lord George Hamilton, in a speech at Chiswick said that good trade and a high exchange were solving the currency difficulty automatically.

He trusted that we were within a measurable distance of an effective gold standard for India.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 26.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oceana with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left here at 5 a .m., to-day.

ADEN. JAN. 21.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Shannon, with the homeward mails of the 21st instant arrived here at 10 a.m., to-day.

CHAPEKAR IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA. JAN. 26.

Balkrishna Chapekar was taken under escort to Bombay by the morning train to-day. He has been taken for the purpose of establishing the identity of the prisoner and his connection with several affairs in which he played a part. Mr Brewin accompanied the party.

PLAGUE IN POONA CITY.

Krishna Narayen, City policeman, died of plague in the general hospital to-day This is the first genuine case in Poona City since last season.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE SOUTH INDIA PLANTERS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA., JAN. 25.

A Resolution of Government on the report of the South India Planters' Enquiry Committee into the grievances of the coffee planting industry just issued agrees with Madras that the amendment and re-enactment of Madras Act, V of 1866 are necessary if special legislation is required for the coffee industry in Madras for the regulation of labour contracts in Southern India, The maximum term of the penalty enforceable is two years, but Government reserves final conclusions until it is seen that legislation s compulsory for the registration of labour contracts in districts where recruitment requires consideration. Extradition is a difficult subject, but provisional conclusion is to include in the amendment Madras Act V provision for the execution of criminal processes issued by certain courts in the native states of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin In the case of warrants of arrest issued under the proposed Labour Law sent to another district for execution, the Magistrate is to accept bail for the appearance before the Court issuing the warrant. Coorg is specially provided for communication on the proposed legislation for amending Madras act VIII of 1878 being made to the Secretary of State.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 25,

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived here this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. Ernest Simons which left Boubay on Tuesday the 17th instant, at noon, arrived at Suez on Wednesday the 25th instant at 6 p.m.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru arrived at Kobe on the 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 22-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Conso s	111 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	27½

A SHOCKING discovery was made on board the torpedo-boat destroyer *Star* at Portsmouth the other day. On the men being mustered at quarters, Robert Bowman, first-class petty officer, was missed, and was believed to have overstayed his leave. Some time afterwards he was found in the commanding officer's quarters dead from the effects of a gunshot wound. He was sitting in a chair with one boot off, and it is supposed that he fired a rifle with his toe. Deceased, who was last seen alive on Dec. 31, was a single man, and said to be a native of Edinburgh.

IT is expected that Lord Strafford will shortly resign his post in the Household. Lord Strafford was a page of honour to the Queen more than fifty years ago, and consequently obtained a free commission in the Coldstream Guards. He was a groom-in-waiting to her Majesty for sixteen months before his appointment to be an equerry in ordinary, which office he has held for nearly twenty-five years. He is the senior equerry a position to which Sir John McNeill will succeed. It is believed, says the "World," that Lord William Cecil will be the new equerry. He has been for several years a groom-in-waiting to the Queen, and is also equerry to Princess Beatrice.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE DOSSIER BEFORE THE COURT.

MORE REVELATIONS PROMISED.

SIR E. MONSON'S POSITION.

LIGUE DE LA PATRIE FRANCAISE.

PARIS, JAN. 6.

THE portsolio that Captain Cuignot daily carries to the Criminal Chamber seems stuffed to the bursting point. It contains 1,000 documents as said by M Cavaignac. The "Figaro" says it contains from 1,000 to 1,200. It leaks out that love-letters as well as Imperial letters were seized, and that the French Embassy in Berlin furnished specimens to M. Hanotaux's experts of the Emperor's hand-writing, visiting cards, and the letter paper that he uses in writing, to his official servants. The object of this was to ascertain whether the Emperor does not seek, by his stationery, to prepare his German allies for the assumption of the title of Kaiser von Deutschland, under which he was wrongly referred to in the famous forged letter. I have not heard how this part of the inquiry went, though I have been told the Emperor is not satisfied with the title of Deutscher Kaiser, and that hence his long deferred coronation. But to hanker after a title is one thing, and to call himself by it is another. If evidence had gone in favour of a wilful irregularity, M. Hanotaux would not have spoken of the Dreyfus trial as he did in 1895. Besides, an official declaration has been made at Berlin of the utter ignorance in which the Emperor stood of the existence of Dreyfus before he was accused of treason.

The "writ" served on Me. Cabanes and Madame Pays for Esterhazy is a simple subpœna. Of course it does not give a safe conduct, as there is no warrant out for the Major, though he is threatened with proceedings in the Criminal Courts on his cousin's informations. There is not, therefore, much chance of the subpœna being obeyed. Had the summons been in criminal law it would have given Esterhazy a right to be assisted by an advocate of the Court of Cassation, and to examine with him all the evidence now before the Criminal Chamber. In short, he would be on the same footing as Dreyfus now is at Cayenne. It was at first decided that Esterhazy was to be cited as an accused party, but the Criminal Chamber has changed its mind. Doubtless it has its reasons. But it would have interested the public to hear what the evidence is, through other than juridical channels.

The Court of Cassation, sitting in camera, resumed its examination on Tuesday of the secret dossier. Maitre Mornard, counsel for Madame Dreyfus, was present, and took part in the proceedings.

The magistrate at Cayenne appointed to interrogate Dreyfus at Devil's Island received his instructions by cable on Monday. The questions to be put to the prisoner have been drawn up by the Court of Cassation and refer exclusively to the alleged confession of guilt said to have been made by Dreyfus on the day of his military degradation. They have to be submitted to to him 24 hours in advance of his examination, which cannot, therefore, take place until to-morrow or Thursday. The result will be immediately cabled to Paris.

Seven officers attached to the Secret Intelligence Department of the War Office, including Major Lauth and M. Grieblin, the archivist, who came into prominence at the Zola trial, have been summoned to give evidence before the Court of Cassation. Some of them have already given evidence once, and are now recalled in order to be further questioned on several points which are in direct contradiction to statements of other witnesses examined subsequently.

The "Soir" avers that it is able to state that in two or three days time the Dreyfus Syndicate will announce the discovery of a fresh forgery by the General Staff, and that it is for this reason that the Court of Cassation is about to call before it certain officers, including Colonel Lauth. The "Soir" remarks sarcastically that this new bomb has already exploded a long while ago.

In a paragraph headed, "An Inquiry into the inquirers," the same journal says that the examination of the captain of the Republican Guard who accompanied Col. Picquart on the day of the Bard-Quesnay de Beaurepaire incident, has resulted in grave disclosures. The "Soir" says that when the inquiry opened by the President of the Court of Cassation into this incident is completed the President will send his reports together with his opinion, upon which M. Lebret will base his decision. In another part of its issue the "Soir" contains an account of an interview with M. Grosjean, examining magistrate at Versailles, in regard to the same matter. M. Grosjean is said to have maintained the accuracy of his statement regarding the account given by M. de Beaurepaire of the incident of which he was the only witness. M. Bard, he repeated, bursting into the room, cried, "My dear Picquart, what is your opinion of the evidence of General Roger ?" M. Grosjean added that M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire had addressed a detailed report on the matter to the Minister of Justice.

M. Breton, Socialist, has given notice to M Dupuy that he will address an interpellation to the Government as soon as the Chamber meets, regarding the Ultra secret or diplomatic dossier of the Dreyfus affair, in order that all doubts may be cleared up.

The French Foreign Office has had from London neither intimation nor information to confirm the "Figaro's" announcement that Sir Edmund Monson will soon be recalled. Sir Edmund's personal relations with every one there have been smooth, and every thing has been as the French Government could wish. There was, however, a period of misunderstanding, through no fault, as the French Government now admits, of his. It was when he had to take the message about Fashoda. Sir Edmund had, as the Frenchman who informs me on this subject says, a narrow mandate. He was to say what he was told and not to argue. This he did. M. Delcasse argued, but Sir Edmund said, "I must listen in silence." The Foreign Minister reported this. In London, Baron de Courcel, at the Foreign Office, was at first told that the British position could not be discussed. Nevertheless, Lord Salisbury allowed himself to be drawn into argument. "This," said my informant, "made us regard Sir Edmund as lacking in bonne volonte—that is to say, we thought he might, if he chose, be more accommodating. Not that he was at all lacking in courtesy. He was extremely courteous, and we now know that we were momentarily unjust in estimating his utter silence. The "Figaro" in making its announcement, adds that the French Government does not feel called upon to second or prevent Sir Edmunds's recall. Sir Edmund enjoys the full confidence of the Dupuy Government, and he has given numerous proofs of his attachment to a policy of peace and harmonious relations between the two countries."

The Ligue de la Patrie Francaise will begin its series of lectures this month. The first lecturer on the list is M. Jules Lemaitre. He will be followed by M. Brunetiere, editor of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," M. Maurice Barres, whom I should describe as an intellectual fop, will be the third. M. Legouve has been asked to be the fourth, but his great age and the state of his health forbid. M. Mezieres has just vacated his Chair at the Sorbonne, and intends devoting himself more than ever to the work of military defence in the Chamber of Deputies. But being a Lorrainer he cannot refuse to come forward on the platform of the Ligue de la Patrie Francaise. His Academical colleagues of that League are M. Albert Sorel, now Director of the Historical Lectures at St. Cyr in the room of M. Lavisse, M. Gaston Boissier, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, Me. Rousse, M. Cherbuliez, M. Coppee, the Comte d'Haussonville, the Vicomte de Vogue, M. Henri de Bornier, M. Paul Bourget, M. Henri Houssaye, the Comte de Beauregard, M. Andre Theuriet, M. Albert Vandal, the Comte de Mun, M. Henri Lavedan, and M. Legouve.

So many Academicians may lend literary and social prestige to the League, but they will not give it strength. There is something in the Academy that lowers vital tone. Those members who are not kept up to date as lecturers at the Sorbonne or the College de France soon become smitten with a sort of ankylosis. If they must embark in an enterprise involving risks their courage at once oozes out. The political men of the Academy have always been failures in troublous times. Victor Hugo, no doubt, was a member, but he was never known to attend a sitting unless to vote. After 1848 his colleagues of the Academy dined with him, but he declined to dine with them. The due de Broglie is a type of the Academical statesman. Guizot who so greatly contributed to the overthrow of the Orleans monarchy, was another, The Comte de Mun is amiable, eloquent, and always means well, but is proverbially irresolute and unstable. He is one of those who can make up his mind to wade a river, but the moment he sets his foot in the cold water starts back. He led the Comte de Paris over to General Boulanger, Vicomte de Vogue is a professional diplomatic. He might go forward if a movement were set on foot to give the Imperial throne to the Princess Mathilde. He is a devoted admirer of that illustrious lady, but it is considered doubtful that he would run the slightest risk for either of her nephews, and still less for the Duc d'Orleans.

The Vicomte d'Haussonville is a nephew of the Duc de Broglie, and brother-in-law of the Vicomte d'Harcourt, who was Marshal MacMahon's secretary at the Elysee. He is a Catholic with certain Protestant characteristics that came into his family through his mother, a granddaughter of Madame de Stel. Nobody takes a greater interest in the poor, but he is so little the man of action that it is hardly ever more than platonic. M. Henry Bornier is an epic poet, but all his heroism has gone into his poetry. He is of small stature, is all things unto all men, and has so far sidled through life. M. Albert Sorel is a Diplomatist with a literary bent and military leanings. His experiences have been varied. He went to Tours in 1870 as a secretary of Comte de Chaudordy, the delegate Foreign Minister, There he saw Gambetta at work in saving French honour, He left diplomacy, going to fill the post of secretary to the Senate. He had rooms at the Luxembourg. The salary was good, the official work easy, and he had plenty of time to ransack archives in the neighbourhood. He has written a capital history of the Paris of the Revolution, and of the War of 1870-71. He is not a coup d'etat man, nor a Royalist, but rather a Republican. M. Jules Lemaitre is rather clerical, is a particular friend of M. Faure, with whom he became acquainted when he was a professor at the Havre Lycee. Comte Costa de Beauregard is frankly Orleanist. He is a Savoyard, and was born a subject of Victor Emmanuel. The Comtesse attended the Princess Helen to Rome when she went to ask the Pope to agree to her conversion to Anglicanism as a step to marriage with a British Prince. He is not more than other noblemen of the Academy, a coup d'etat man, but would accept a coup d'etat that brought in the Duc d'Orleans.

M. Henri Houssaye is a Bonapartist. He has made a hit with his interesting books on episodes in Napoleon's career, but his character is remarkable for amiable pliancy. M. Paul Bourget is merely the litterateur. M Lavedan was brought by a pious Catholic; his father, who wrote of the "Figaro" under the pseudonym of "Philippe de Grandlieu But this Academician is too busy observing the morals and manners of fine society to trouble himself with politics, - fruit of his observation is "Le Prince d'Aureo," M. Brunetiere has the temper of a theologian. He is a moralist on Catholic lines. Me. Rousse is 78! He is a man of fine stoical character, has a high sense of duty, and took a great place at the Bar. But at his age one dose not embark in political ventures. Besides, he was never a man of action in the sense in which the Boulangists understand the term. There is not see a ingle man of actio n for or against Dreyfus in the Academy, and least of all, M. de Freycinet the War Minister.

The Ligue de la Patrie Francaise has rercuited a good many, artists. Own thelist are the names, of MM Aublet. Jean Beraud, Carolus Durand, Courtois, Dagnan-Bouveret Dubufe Humbert, Blanche, Rafaelli the, Comte de Noney, Malherbe, Rouard Caran d'Ache Forain" (who, by the way, has just les the "Figaro for the Echo de Paris), Injalbert and others. Of writer's not of the Academy are the names of MM. Sarcey, Jules Verne, Rene Doumie, Leon Daudet, Rene Maizeroy, Charles Malo, Alexandre Hepp Mme. Clarisse Coignet, Mme Arvede Barene M Leo Claretelson of M Jules Claretie) M Jbos Domergue the economist and many others. Among them are tried Republicans but not a single man of action. There are very few. Boulangists The chief among them is Maurice Barres

The night was chosen because he was unable to find leisure to see the fair unknown in the daytime in order to fall on his knees before her and to declare his passion. In due course of time he started over the waste piece of ground outside his lodging, and made his way towards the window where Juliet was waiting. He sang and she listened, and when the final echoes of the voice died away with the last twang of the guitar she dropped down to him a letter, but it unluckily fell into a neighbouring garden. The serenador boldly climbed over the garden walls and having broken several flower-pots and left footmarks on the beds, he succeeded in securing the epistolary love message. It ran: "Come late and come often," Romeo kissed the missive and went home to bed, resolving to repeat the balcony scene next night. Now the owner of the garden into which the letter dropped is a morbidly jealous man, with a pretty wife, and seeing his flower-pots and beds damaged he came to the conclusion that somebody was after his better half. He accordingly sets gins and snares in the garden, and told his spouse that he would not be home for some days. The subsequent rents may now be briefly summarised. The serenading chemist, on returning to sing to the girl in the window, did not enter the garden, but he passed close to it, and that was enough for the jealous husband, who had not gone away, but was lying in wait for his supposed rival with a big club. The weapon was brought down on the serenader's head as he was nearing the trysting place, but the chemist is a stronger man than his assailant, and made him secret. The irate husband, in retiring, fell into one of his own traps, and such an alarm was raised in every direction that the police and neighbours were soon on the spot. The husband was extricated from a ridiculous and painful position in his own garden. The chemist was temporarily arrested, but was soon liberated after explanations, and he is now about to marry the girl whom he fascinated by his voice and his guitar.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes :—Full materials for a three-volume novel, to say nothing of a musical farce, are available in the episodes related about a chemist, a girl, and irate husband, and a guitar. The scene was laid in the district of Petit Montrouge, where the chemist, a young man, occupies a lodging overlooking a waste piece of ground, some gardens, and the backs of a few houses. When his day's work is done amid the pestles and mortars the pharmaceutical expert amuses himself in his modest lodging by singing both comic and sentimental songs, accompanying his vocal efforts on the light guitar. His neighbours know him as "the nightingale," owing to his voice, which is said by his friends to be good enough for the Opera Comique or the Gaiete, but it appears that the chemist is by no means likely to be seduced by the fascinations of the lyric stage, as he intends to stick to his salts and senna for a livelihood. He is not, however, impervious to the shafts of love, although a practical business man. The young chemist had a day off lately, and in the afternoon, as the weather was mild, he sat at his open window and began to sing and strum. He had not been pursuing his pastime for long when he saw, in one of the back windows of a house hard by, a young person of very prepossessing appearance, who was manifestly listening to his song. When he had finished he established signalling communication between himself and the fair one, who, to his intense delight, responded to his signs. He then resolved to go at night, guitar in hands, in order to sing the balcony scene from Gounod's operatic version of "Romeo and Juliet" under the window of the fascinator, who was apparently only too eager to make his acquaintance.

THE Cortes were opened on Jan. 2 by the King. In the course of his Speech from the Throne his Majesty said :—"It is not sufficient to preserve our colonial domain in its complete integrity as the sacred heritage of the nation. It must also be turned to account and developed as the solid basis of our economic regeneration." The speech added that Bills would be submitted to the Cortes with this object.

THE Vatican correspondent of the *Times* is authorised to deny absolutely that there has been any recent exchange of views as to a possible "modus vivendi" between Church and State in Italy. The same correspondent says, the statements which have been published professing to give the substance of an encyclical to America are premature and should be received with caution. From trustworthy sources he has the best reasons for doubting whether it has been sent.

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

WHOLESALE ROBBERIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, JAN. 14.

A MOST barefaced robbery took place here one night recently. A large sum of money which had been collected for transmission to the Persian Government in Tehran was lodged for safekeeping in the home of a merchant named Mirza Ghulam Hussein. This money, of which about 9000 tomans was in silver and the remainder in gold, was locked up in a large safe, and as an extra precaution an armed guard was placed to adequately protect it. In the morning however the guard was discovered pegged and bound, the safe broken open, and the treasure had disappeared. It had evidently been lowered with a rope over the outer wall, and then carried away. It is a rather curious coincidence that the date of the robbery was the anniversary of the theft from the offices of the Persian Gulf Trading Company which took place exactly twelve months ago. The Derya Begi displayed his usual zeal on hearing about the occurrence, and in a very short space of time several men were enjoying or otherwise his hospitality. His efforts are almost certain to be successful, as it seems improbable that such a large sum, and so much of it in silver, which is pretty bulky, can have been carried far without attracting attention.

With regard to the robbery from the Parran, one of the delinquents has paid up a sum of 100,000 krans and has been set at liberty, The other prisoner has so far refused to fork out anything. Great efforts have been made by the prisoner's friends to obtain their release and with a weaker Governor they would probably have been successful. The trial of these men will probably soon take place, and it will then be decided how much they will have to pay to the different owners of the stolen goods. It is not thought that the British authorities will press for any vindictive punishment, as the disgrace involved by their lengthy imprisonment, coupled with the sums which they will be compelled to pay, not only to the owners of the goods but also to the Persian authorities will probably be a punishment which they will remember for some time. It will also read as a warning to those who feel inclined to follow the same practices. Besides there is a special cause why one of their number should be let off on payment of damages and a fine, as his father has in the past, rendered somewhat important services to the British, and it is only fair and politic, that these services should now be taken into consideration, It is rumoured that the French are sending out a party of servants in order to examine the ruins which are to found on the banks of the Karun, They will also excavate on a large scale. H. M. S. Sphinx and the R. I. M. S. Lawrence are in Port; H. M. S. Pigeon is still at Basrah,

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE HIGH COURT.

MR. A. K. Oliver assumes charge after office hours to-day of the post of Commissioner, Taxing Officer, and Master and Registrar in Equity of the High Court, from Mr. G. H. Farran, who retires on pension and proceeds home by to-morrow's mail steamer Caledonia.

THE RETIRING COMMISSIONER.

Mr. G. H. Farran, M. A. (Dub) the retiring Commissioner, brother of the late Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir Charles Farran, retires on pension in the sixty-first year of his age after a service extending over thirty-three years. Joining the service in May 1866, he was posted to the office of head Assistant in the Prothonotary's office under Mr. J. W. Orr, and two years later, during the absence of the latter gentleman, acted as Prothonotary, and Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar. In June 1869, Mr. Farran was appointed to act as Official Assignee during the absence of Mr. H. Gamble. He subsequently acted as Prothonotary Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, again as Prothonotary in 1871, and then as Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court in 1872, and was in November 1873 appointed to the substantive post of first Deputy Registrar, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, and judge's clerk. In February 1876, Mr. Farran was for the first time appointed to act in the post of Commissioner and Master and Registrar in Equity during the absence on leave of Mr. C. E Fox. The manner in which he discharged the duties of the office proved so satisfactory, and his knowledge of accounts so superior and useful, that he was about the middle of the same year appointed (on probation for three years) to the substantive post of Assistant Commissioner and Taxing Officer. From August 1878 to April 1881, Mr. Farran again acted as Prothonotary and Testamentary and Admiralty Registrar; and subsequently as Commissioner, Master and Registrar in Equity until August 1881, when he proceeded on a year's furlough to Europe. On his return to this country in August 1882, he carried on his duties as Assistant Commissioner and Taxing Master for about a year. In July 1883, he was again appointed to act for Mr. Orr as Prothonotary, and from October 1883 to March 1885 for Mr. Fox as Commissioner and Taxing Master. For eight years subsequently, Mr. Farran acted alternately for Mr. Orr or Mr. Fox until he was permanently appointed to the post of Commissioner and Master and Registrar in Equity on the retirement of Mr. Fox in September 1893. He has since then carried on the duties of his high office to the entire satisfaction of the public and the profession. He has always enjoyed the respect and confidence of professional men, and has by his kind and considerate treatment won the affection and esteem of his Subordinates. He rendered great assistance to the judges in framing the rules of the High Court and in other ways.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

Mr. A K, Oliver succeeds to the office of Commissioner in the fifty-first year of his age. He is highly connected; being the son of Mr, Norman Oliver, formerly magistrate of police in Bombay, and the nephew of Sir Robert Oliver, Commander-in Chief of the Naval Forces some years ago, Mr, Oliver passed the Competitive examination of the Indian Civil service in 1868, and was a probationer in the Civil service until 1870, and during the interval carried off the highest number of prizes of any man of his years. Unfortunately he was disqualified for the Civil Service from a slight cause, that is his being prevented by indisposition from appearing at the examination in one of the papers at the final examination, Otherwise, he would have entered the Civil service and would have retired on full pension two years ago. Mr. Oliver obtained general sympathy at the mischance which occurred; for his was the only case on record of a Civilian being disqualified for similar reasons. He came out to India with letters of strong recommendation from the Duke of Argyle, then Secretary of State, to Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Bombay, and to Dr. (now Sir George) Birdwood. Mr. Oliver was appointed on the day of his arrival to the post of Principal of the Surat High School in March 1874. Shortly afterwards, Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice of Bombay, sent for him and examined him in law, and was so satisfied with his knowledge of law, that he immediately appointed him acting Deputy Registrar on the Original Side. In May 1877 Mr. Oliver was transferred to the Appellate Side as Assistant Registrar and Superintendent of the High Court press. In a year more he was appointed to officiate as Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side. For the greater part of 1881 he acted in the higher office of Assistant Commissioner and Taxing Master. In 1886 Mr. Oliver acted as Registrar, Appellate Side, and ably discharged the duties of that office on five subsequent occasions during a course of seventeen years. For over two years he acted efficiently as Assistant Commissioner and Taxing master. In August 1893 he officiated as Commissoner and Master and Registrar in Equity and held the office sub "pro-tem" on three subsequent occasions; once during the absence on leave of Mr. C. E. Fox, and twice that of Mr. Farran.

REUTER'S correspondent in Winnipeg, says that a statement is published there to the effect that the Federal Government is contemplating the construction of a telegraph line and waggon road from Ashcroft, a point on the Canadian Pacific in British Columbia, to Dawson City, a distance of 1,400 miles. It is estimated that the enterprise will cost 5,500,000 dols. The line will take the route cut thirty years ago, when a scheme was on foot for reaching Europe by telegraph through Siberia, before the Atlantic cable was laid.

THE GOGRA RIVER BRIDGE.

INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

SPEECH BY SIR A. MACDONNELL.

IN the presence of a large number of invited guests from Calcutta, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Allahabad, and of nearly all the officials of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, Sir Antony Macdonnell on Wednesday opened the bridge over the Gogra River, by driving a spike in the west abutment, with a silver-headed hammer. Having declared the bridge open, in accordance with the wishes of the directors of the railway, and with the consent of the late Viceroy, he named it the Elgin Bridge. A photograph of the party having been taken, the guests entered special trains, and crossed the bridge, which is 3,695 feet in length, to a specially-erected *shamiana* at the Gogra Ghat, where breakfast was served. At the conclusion of the repast, Mr. Izat, Chief Engineer, B. and N. W. Railway, proposed the health of Sir Antony Macdonnell. He said that as Lord Elgin in the closing days of the Viceregal office was unable to open the Bridge before leaving India, they naturally turned to Sir Antony, who had been a strong friend of railways throughout his career. The large mileage either constructed or under construction in the Provinces since he took charge were witnesses of the practical result of his labours. Mr. Izat then briefly traced the rise and development of metre-gauge railways in these Provinces, under successive Lieutenant-Governors. The first stage in joining up the isolated units of the metre-gauge were accomplished under Sir Auckland Colvin, who against the strongest opposition accomplished the linking up the system now united by the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway. Equally strong was the opposition in Sir Charles Crosthwaite's time, when the construction of the Elgin Bridge and link to connect the B. and N. W. and R. K. with the B., B. & C I, Railway was sanctioned. This and other works were now completed. During Sir Antony Macdonell's period of office the gauges of the Gogra-Doab lines, 261 miles long had been undertaken, and will be opened for traffic in two months, while a commencement has also been made of an important line from Haliput to Kachar in Bengal. Mr. Izat then described

THE ENGINEERING DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

in the construction of the bridge owing to the Gogra and Honka rivers meandering about and altering their beds yearly. Formerly an island existed in the dry weather between these rivers, on which this bridge was built, and both rivers had been trained to flow through it as one training work. For this very heavy work, entailing great care and constant anxiety, the estimated total cost Rs. 30,65,725, was likely to be closely worked to. Immediate traffic was expected over the bridge amounting to not less than a lakh of tons annually. The linking of the metre gauge system had proved beneficial even to the companies who had opposed it and the work completed to-day would be of great use in the administration of the country.

The toast having been heartily drunk, Sir A. P. Macdonnell said he had never taken part in any official ceremony with greater pleasure, for he saw in to-day's ceremony the fulfilment of the hopes he began to entertain twenty-five years ago when he had a share in the construction of a famine railway from the Ganges to Darbhangha. The beginning of the metre gauge railway now covering with network the whole of Northern India from the confines of Assam to Rohilkund was a felicitous conception, leading to the linking up of four of the main compartments into which the metre gauge system was divided, emanated from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce in 1891. The bridge he had that day opened was the greatest of all, establishing through connection, and when the Kosi Bridge was completed the traveller would be able to enter the carriage on borders of Assam and travel without change to the confines of the Bombay Presidency. The difficulties in connection with the construction of the Elgin Bridge were

PERHAPS UNPRECEDENTED

in the experience of Indian Engineering. These had been surmounted and a most perverse and obstinate river brought under complete control. Such control and such an achievement would suffice to fulfil the ambition of most men, but in Mr. Izat's case it was not the closing of the book but merely the ending of a chapter. He would not be surprised if Mr. Izat's ambition turned next towards the extension of the metre gauge to the Hooghly docks on the one hand and Kurrachee on the other, thus giving the North-West Provinces the highly advantageous position of communicating without break of gauge with the sea on both sides of India. No part of country was then being better served with railways. Sir A. Macdonnell proceeded to controvert the opinions expressed in the letter to the *Times* by Mr. Horace Bell and Sir Arthur Cotton falling foul of Lord Elgin's farewell speech to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Bell denied that private enterprise had been fairly dealt with, and declared that the Government should get rid of State Railways altogether. Sir Cotton pleaded for more canals and fewer railways as a means of preventing famine. Bringing the latter contention to the touchstone of concrete fact, Sir Antony declared that in the provinces now administered by him, in addition to the present sources of water supply for canals, only three other possible sources of irrigation remained to be tapped, one of which, the great Sarda scheme estimated to cost anything between three and six crores, would do more harm than good, Experience had shown that to these provinces, at least, the relative claims of railways and irrigation had been

FAIRLY ADJUDICATED UPON.

Regarding private enterprise he yielded to no one in his appreciation of it, but in India, in the public interest, it must be subject to qualification. Government could not pick and choose the lines of railway to be constructed merely with a view to profit, such as would alone appeal to private enterprise. If the balance of Foreign Trade was to remain in India's favour, if order was to be maintained and famine mitigated, they were bound to build railways on a grand scale. Government could not lose sight of the principle that all great public works of the country should in time become State property so that the profits derived from their use might lessen the burden of taxation. This principle had the support of the high authority of the Brothers Strachey in their book, "The finances and public works of India, and of John Stuart Mill, from the last chapter of whose "Political Economy" Sir A. MacDonnell quoted. He for his part did not think the railway policy of the Government of India, as exemplified in the B and N. W. system could be much improved upon. He concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Izat, and Mr. Turnbull, the Resident Engineer, and his assistant, and the officers of the railway. Mr, Izat and Mr. Turnbull having suitably replied.

The toast was concluded with "The Visitors," which Sir A. Macdonnell acknowledged.

After planting two trees to commemorate the occasion Sir A Macdonnell left by a special train for Balarampur to be the guest of the Rajah until the 27th. Special trains for the return guests shortly afterwards left, but the festivals continued all the evening, several thousands of spectators attending. The native subordinate establishment of the railway were entertained to refreshment, fireworks, etc.

THE PROSPECTS OF MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have heard it said that the low paid, hard worked and much worried municipal clerks are greatly exercised over the proposed measure for the reduction of the establishments, for, they say, that if retrenchments are carried out, they will affect a voiceless and uninfluential class of people; whereas the big influential officers will be left untouched. The schedule prepared by Sir (then Mr.) Charles Ollivant was a fair arrangement. When Mr. Snow was Commissioner, the schedule was, under the advice of the late Mr. Sorabjee N. Cooper, revised much to the detriment of the lower-paid servants. On the other hand a personal allowance was attached to Mr. Coopers' salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem. It is therefore feared that the present "Khatput" on the part of certain Municipal Councillors (who are not George Washingtons) will end in the curtailment of small salaries, the abolition of low paid posts, and increased work on some already overworked clerks, for whom there is nobody to plead. For effecting a ridiculous reduction at the cost of the unhappy subordinates, some well paid man will get credit and also more pay. Messrs Harvey and Du Boulay have been most hardworking officers and the amount of labour that they daily perform has extorted the admiration of those who have the honour to serve under them. We want officers of their stamp: they seek to flatter nobody, harass nobody are just to all, and conscientious in the discharge of the duties of their high offices.

Their subordinates have been cheerfully working and as their treatment of their inferiors is just and considerate, they are much liked, and the hard work done is not felt a servitude. When an officer keeps constantly nagging at his subordinates, throws, as much as possible, his own work on their soldiers, and blames them now and again for not doing more than a man is reasonably expected to do, not only becomes an object of hatred but also a cause of discontent, impairing thereby the efficiency of his department.—Yours, &c.,

January 23. A. SYMPATHISER.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY.

ANNUAL REPORT.

A GOVERNMENT resolution issued yesterday reviews the Annual Report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1897-98 :—

RESOLUTION.—The figures recorded for the year 1897-98 cannot be taken as an index of the progress of education. Throughout the Presidency the efforts of the Department were neutralized by the spread of plague, and one of the most encouraging portions of the report is the testimony borne to the ready assistance in the carrying out of plague measures rendered by all members of the Educational Service, an assistance which His Excellency the Governor in Council has great pleasure in acknowledging.

The number of educational institutions decreased during the year from 12,934 to 12,679, the greater portion of those closed being public; while the number of pupils on the rolls on March 31st last was 543,241 against 672,705 in the preceding year, the decrease being almost entirely in Primary Schools which were almost everywhere seriously affected by the spread of plague through the mofussil. The statistics of

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

show, however, a decrease under all heads except that of Arts Colleges, and it is encouraging to note that whereas in 1896-97 the number on the rolls at the end of the year was in many cases, particularly in High and Middle Schools, less than the average daily attendance, the figures have this year been reversed. The totals are as follows, In Arts Colleges the average attendance improved from 1,275 to 1,338, while the number of pupils at the end of the year increased from 1,034 to 1,656, In Professional Colleges there was a decrease in attendance from 642 to 611, but an increase in numbers from 760 to 863. Under the head of Secondary Education attendance decreased by nearly 5,000 from 41,536 to 36,757 (boys 33,596, girls 3,161) while the rolls contained on March 31st, 41,979 names against 36,164 on March 31st, 1897. In Primary Schools comes the chief decrease both in numbers on the books and in attendance, the former having decreased from 561,100 to 503,577 and the latter from 425,481 to 409,840, of whom 380,355 were boys and 29,485 girls. The changes under Special Schools are small, the register showing an increase of 3 and the attendance a decrease of 117. It will be seen from these figures that while

THE DISTURBANCE OCCASIONED BY PLAGUE

throughout the mofussil added largely to the decrease recorded last year in the number of children in Primary Schools, and to some extent in High Schools, the tendency has been towards recovery amongst the classes whose livelihood is gained chiefly in clerical pursuits and in educational institutions in towns where experience and the efforts of the masters have to a considerable extent succeeded in getting rid of the panic which affected all classes alike when plague began. This is especially noticeable in the Elphinstone College which returns an average attendance of nearly 44 per cent. over that of the previous year, and has now numbers exceeding those of 1894-95 and 1895-96.

As was to be expected from the diminished attendance of the previous year, and the migration of students to Colleges in places unaffected by plague, the number of successful

CANDIDATES IN THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

decreased though there was a slight rise in the number of those who presented themselves. The chief falling off was in the Previous Examination, but there was a noticeable increase from 7 to 17 successful candidates for the degree of B.Sc., six of the number coming from the Wilson College. It would conduce, however, to a better comparison of the success of the different Colleges, were the candidates for degrees shown according to the classes they obtain, as it is obvious that a College which secures 4 passes is not entitled to double the credit of one which obtains 2 first classes. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to include these details in future reports. For the Matriculation 2,946 boys and 61 girls presented themselves against 3,244 boys and 79 girls in the previous year, the numbers successful being 1,008 and 34 in 1897 and 1,189 and 43 in 1896. Of the total for the year under review, however, 1,730 only came from public institutions, of whom 875 or over 50 per cent passed, while 1,277, of whom 167 passed, were privately prepared. The results of the School Final Examination also show a decrease, the number presented having fallen from 1,416 to 1,050, and of those successful from 255 to 237. A comparison between public and private tuition here again shows that the Government schools can fully hold their own. Looking to the different divisions of the Presidency it will be seen that the progress of education as gauged by the number of scholars has

FOLLOWED CLOSELY THE

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION AT KURRACHEE.

THE HARMLESSNESS OF INOCULATION.

Doctor Kaka, health Officer, in his evidence before the Plague Commission on Wednesday, explained the nature of the segregation rules, compulsory and voluntary. The maximum number under the latter head was 26,000 people. The advantage of segregation lay in the esse with which contracts could be watched, but even here segregation was not perfect as people were allowed to attend their occupation during the day. In the health camps the mortality was marked by a rapid decline. Quarters of the town were completely evacuated with an aggregate population of 40,000, and of these 25,000 went into encampments. He could not say whether the plague or the plague measures had the greatest effect in driving away the people from Kurrachee. Dr. Kaka then described the manner in which infected houses were cleansed and disinfected. If ventilation was insufficient the roof was laid open. Inoculation with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic was carried out at six different stations. The serum was rejected only when the bottles were damaged or the corks were ill-fitting. With the bottle in perfect condition never in his experience had putrefaction of the serum set in. As to the bad effect of the serum, three cases of development of abscesses came under his notice. Inoculation was invariably followed by bubonic fever symptoms. The minimum temperature recorded was in one case 99 and the maximum 105. No plague deaths entirely due to inoculation had come to his knowledge and inoculation was certainly harmless. He recommended inoculation twice, the second time after an interval of four months. Never in his experience had twice inoculated persons been attacked by plague. That rats helped the spread of the disease could not be gainsaid. He often remarked that deaths of these rodents preceded a plague case in a house. He observed dead rats about the city, but not in such numbers as to lead him to conclude that death was not due to other causes.

Dr. Seymour, the next witness, dealt especially with voluntary health camps, of which forty-four were under his supervision. The total number encamped at one time was 12,000. When it was found that people failed to report plague cases fortnightly searchings were organised. He noticed plague cases mostly amongst males frequenting the city. It was very difficult to enforce isolation of the sick, death being less dreaded. A treatment which proved very efficacious was a combination of internal antiseptics, quinine, and carbolic acid. The treatment of the glandular swellings with carbolic-oil solution was found most beneficial.

Mr. Mountford, Assistant Collector, then gave evidence regarding plague measures adopted in Rohri Plague was imported from Sukkur. The local conditions at Rohri favored the spread of infection. As soon as plague appeared in Sukkur he had Rohri thoroughly cleansed. The plague became local in April, 1897, and ceased at the end of June. The total number of cases was 116 and of deaths 73. Witness attributed this success to the preliminary cleansing of the town and wholesale segregation. He drew attention to lesser seizures amongst the Mahomedans. Of 118 cases, 111 were Hindoos and 7 Mahomedans, the proportion of the population being five to one respectively.

Lieutenant Law was next examined. He gave his experience as Superintendent of search parties and regarding Kesmari Camp for the detention of passengers by sea. Amongst 30,360 incoming passengers, seven cases of plague were detected, while out of 103 outgoing passengers seventeen cases were discovered He cited a case where infection was conveyed through clothing, other agency being excluded.

On Wednesday the Commission examined Captain Jeny the following heads:—Incoming passengers from infected ports and the risk of plague being imported by arrivals; risk of infection by incoming cargo; the restrictions of out-going passengers and pilgrims were subjected to; and the treatment of actually infected ships.

Doctor Niblock gave evidence regarding his experience while in charge of the plague hospital and the Maitr Camp for the detention of passengers by rail.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	7	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	2	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada.	23	6	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	11	5	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	25	15	50
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	8	2	13
G Mahim and Worlee	2	3	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	46	59
Total	88	79	224
Total plague deaths to date	32,695	28,854	
Same date last year	128	103	226

BANDORA.

There were 3 attacks from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 26th Instant

DAMAUN.

Dr. Pinto, the Damaun Plague Commissioner received on Tuesday a telegram from Karachi from the Secretary to the Indian Plague Commission that the Commission is timed to arrive at Damaun at 11-34 p.m. on the 8th proximo. It also appears from a communication received from the Presidency Plague Commissioner, the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Wingate, that the programme of the movements of the Commission is altered, and that they will not visit Broach and Bulsar, taking Broach evidence at Baroda and Bulsar evidence at Surat.

PLAGUE IN MYSORE.

The plague epidemic in Mysore, says a correspondent is rather on the increase. It is stated to be attributable to the dangers of home segregation, for, I believe that so far from favouring evacuation, this system has had the effect of more rapidly spreading the disease than compulsory segregation. Compulsory segregation in Bangalore, has undoubtedly been a blessing in disguise, more or less, because the people left in headlong flight, evacuating the City and Station to a very appreciable extent. Of course, in doing so they must have to a certain extent disseminated the disease all over the country, but a general fizzling over an unlimited area is surely better than almost absolute decimation of a few large cities. The people of Mysore appear to have taken the outbreak very tamely for with home segregation assured, they appeared to have nothing to fear from the disease and the local cordon system accomplished little or nothing in the way of locating cases. On Saturday last the number of cases in a single ward was between 35 and 40, and as many as 50 cases in a single day have been reached in the city of Mysore. The people are struck with admiration at the exemplary and cool-headed conduct of H. H. the Maharanee Regent, C. I., in continuing to reside at her Palace, which is in the very heart of the City. And this has had the effect of staying a general panic among them.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

There was a shoot at 200 and 300 yards on Wednesday when a fair number of members put in an appearance as the morning was a pretty good one. Some good scores resulted two 27's out of a possible 28 are at the top at the first distance followed by a 25. At the second distance a 25 followed by a 24 and a 23 are the best. The full scores are:—

7TH COMPETITION—200yards. Score

Lc Corpl A J Herbert G I P R Vols	28a
Capt F W Anglish Bo Vol Rifles	26b
E R A F Rowe Royal Navy	25c
Sergt J A McKinnon Bo Vol Rifles	24
Capt T M English Bo Vol Rifles	24
Colr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	23
C P O E Bishop Royal Navy	23
Sergt Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lieut D J Sharp Bo Vol Rifles	23
Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	21
E R A A Pinegar Royal Navy	21
Corpl G Hainsworth Bo Vol Rifles	20
Corpl G F Lund Bo Vol Rifles	17

a Handicapped 2 points winner of 2nd spoon, b handicapped 4 points, c winner of 1st spoon,

8TH COMPETITION—300 yards. Score

Lc Corpl A J Herbert G I P R Vols	25a
Lieut D J Sharp Bo Vol Rifles	24b
Capt F W English Bo Vol Rifles	23b
Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	21c
Capt T M English Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sergt Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	20
E R F Howe Royal Navy	20
Corpl G F Lund Bo Vol Rifles	20
C P O E Bishop Royal Navy	19
Colr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	17
E R A A Pinegar Royal Navy	16
Sergt J A McKinnon Bo Vol Rifles	16
Corpl G Hainsworth Bo Vol Rifles	10

a Handicapped 4 points winner of 1st spoon, b handicapped 6 points c winner of 2nd spoon.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Members are hereby reminded that entries for races on Tuesday next, 31st inst., will close at noon to-day.

HOW A PACK OF CARDS SAVED IRELAND.

In the year 1557 Queen Mary, at the instance of Dr. Cole, issued a commission ordering immediate prosecution of the Protestants of Ireland. The commission, duly signed by the Queen, was to be carried by Dr. Cole himself; and overjoyed at his trust—for he was a relentless persecutor, hated by Catholics and Protestants alike—he set off on the 19th December, 1557, promising "a merry Christmas to Irish heretics." On the way he had to stop one night at Chester, where he foud lodgings in the house of a Mrs. Edmonds. As Queen's messenger and a Churchman of distinction, he was visited by the Mayor of the City, to whom he boastingly said, "Here is a commission that shall lash the heretics," at the same time drawing a box out of his cloak-bag and displaying the small square parcel the commission formed. Now it chanced that the landlady heard what was said, and as she was a Protestant and had a brother in Dublin she was much alarmed and upset. Not long before she had been rating her son for gambling, and had taken from him a pack of cards of which he was the proud possessor. The size of the packet produced to the Mayor by Dr. Cole was exactly that of a pack of cards, and gave the good woman an idea of how she might render the persecutor's journey futile. Her chance came when the Mayor left and Dr. Cole, with great ceremony, attended him down stairs to the door to take leave. She quickly seized the box, which was left upon the table, opened it, took out the commission, slipped off the oilskin coverings, and put them over the pack of cards, which she placed in the box, while she put the commission in her pocket. When the doctor came back to his room he had no suspicion of what had happened, but put the box again into his cloak-bag, and next morning set forth on his journey. He arrived in Dublin on Boxing-day, and having notified his arrival at the Castle, the Lord Deputy Fitz-Walters summoned the Privy Council to hear Dr. Cole's mission. The doctor made a long speech, in which he explained the object of his coming, and then presented the leather box with its contents to the Lord Deputy. When the Deputy opened it for the Secretary to read the commission his surprise and Dr. Coles confusion may be imagined when nothing appeared but a pack of cards with the knave of clubs faced uppermost. The doctor assured the Lord Deputy and the Cnuncil that he had a commission, but knew not how or where it could be gone. "Then," said Fitz Walters, "you go back for another commission, and we will shuffle the cards in the meanwhile." The doctor withdrew in great trouble of mind, and eventually made his way back to England. Here he was soundly ratedand abused, and not till October 1558 did he get the fresh commission. With this, however, he dallied some time before starting, and just as he was about to sail Mary's death rendered is null and void. That is how at Christmas time a pack of cards saved Ireland from the trouble of persecution, and why the knave of clubs was for a long time known as "Ireland's friend." Elizabeth Edmonds, who burnt the commission, was soon afterwards married to a man named Mathers-head, and Queen Elizabeth, sending for the two to Court, gave them a pension of forty pounds a year for "trumping the trick of her enemy."—"Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper."

THOSE "COSSACKS" IN MANCHURIA.

AN INTERESTING EXPLANATION.

During the last few weeks sensational accounts of the strength of the Russian forces in Manchuria have been widely circulated. Russian soldiers are said to be stationed all over the Chinese province, and one writer estimates their strength at 25,000 men. The "Daily Graphic" has the highest authority for stating that these accounts are not only exaggerated in themselves but that the entire military situation in Manchuria so far as the Russians are concerned, has been misunderstood. The real truth is that outside Port Arthur and Talien-Wan there is not a single Russian regular soldier in Manchuria. A very large number of Russian workmen have been brought into the province by the Rusio-Chinese Bank for the construction of the Manchurian Railway, and it is assumed that the uniformity of their peasant attire and the semi-military organisation to which they are necessarily subjected have given rise to the idea that they are soldiers. This idea has probably been strengthened by the fact that many of them are employed to police the railway and works, and for this purpose are armed. With regard to the Cossacks said to be stationed at New-chwang and elsewhere in Manchuria, it is true that there is in these places a force bearing some resemblance to Cossacks, but they are not in any sense Imperial troops. They are time-expired men of the Russian Army who have been engaged by the Russo-Chinese Bank for mounted police service. Their uniform resembles somewhat that of the Cossacks, but they do not bear any of the Imperial badges. Thus their "fourashki," or black sheep's-skin caps, carry the Chinese dragon instead of the Russian Eagle. The "Daily Graphic" adds that this information has been substantially confirmed by inquiries set on foot at the instances of the War Office. These inquiries have established the fact that the force organised by the Russo-Chinese Bank in virtue of Article VIII. of its Agreement with the Chinese Government, is not in excess of its requirements, bearing in mind the large extent of country over which its operations range and the prevalence of brigandage in many districts.

MR. WATTS ON REVELATIONS OF SCIENEC.

Mr. Watts, R. A., has sent the following letter in reply to a request that his name might be added to the list of the supporters of the arrest-of-armaments movement :

Dear Mr. Stead,—I think the character of my design in work has always been sufficiently clear expression of my opinion and feeling, and makes it unnecessary for me to attempt any utterance in words, of which I have none!

I confess to feeling that nothing will put an end to war but extermination of the human race or dreadful approximate possibility.

The story of humanity from the beginning has ever been written in letters of blood, even the most spiritual aspirations have been weighed down, stained, and clotted beyond every other endeavour.

Science has revealed to me laws, or rather the law, by which the physical universe is governed; awestruck by its sublimity and unity, I have ceased to wonder, excepting at the Why! But I confess surprise at the human mind, its uncertainties and contradictions, power and weakness, but must believe that all is ordained; otherwise, how could it be?

This, of cource, does not exonerate those who feel the workings of the one divine gift, apparently the only one not shared, in a great or small degree, with the inferior creatures; conscience! firm, earnest endeavour in accordance with its promptings.

With the greatest respect for your persistent efforts after the highest, Believe me to be always and with no less earnest wishes for success, Very sincerly yours,

G. F. Watts.

Mr. Stead probably feels that failing the receipt of an affirmative reply such a letter as this was the next best thing.

ONE PAIR OF BOOTS FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

The "Chronicle" states that during the recent manœuvres, the Adjutant-General for Sir George Luck discovered that a cavalry man on enlistment was supplied with one pair of ankle-boots, and that even in the Household Cavalry, where the service is often for twenty-one years, the trooper has got to make the one pair do. In the manœuvres, which, however imperfectly, were intended at least to be carried on upon active service lines, the cavalry were of course made to walk during part of their work. And so the story of the old boots came out. This has led to the revolutionary suggestion that the soldier should be supplied with whatever is necessary to his functions, just as in this office we supply contributors and clerks with paper, pens, and ink, chairs to sit on, and tables to work at. The idea that the practice of civil life should be carried into military life is supposed to have actually reached the dimensions of a Cabinet Question. When the House of Commons hears about the troopers' one pair of highlows, perhaps the Cabinet Question will shrink a bit.

THE SITUATION AT JOHANNESBURG.

THE BRITISH AGENT AND THE PETITION TO THE QUEEN.

The petition to the Queen, adopted at a mass meeting held at Johannesburg on the 24th ult., praying for her Majesty's protection from the tyranny of the Transvaal police and other forms of annoyance, has not yet been forwarded to the British Agency at Pretoria. Mr. Fraser, the Acting British Agent, has now instructed her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Johannesburg to inform the signatories that for several reasons, and especially because the Transvaal Government had already, before the date of the meeting, and to the knowledge of the petitioners, taken steps to remedy the immediate grievances complained of, and also because the petition had been published in the newspapers even prior to its reaching the Vice-Consulate, Mr. Fraser would not be in a position to take part in its transmission. One of the men arrested in connexion with the disturbance which followed the Edgar demonstration has been fined £10. Mr. Webb, the vice-chairman of the South African League, and Mr. Dodd, the secretary, who were also arrested in connexion with the Edger demonstration, have been released on bail for £1,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND: WILL FRANCE SELL? A POSSIBLE BARGAIN.

The Paris correspondent of the (Daily News) writes: —"The French shore question is in the nature of a blister. But the French shore has become of small value to Newfoundland fishers, the cod having migrated to the other side of the island. A single bad day on the Bourse would cause heavier losses than the whole thing is worth. The chief advantage of late years of the French shore to France was to use it as a diplomatic screw. But the Imperialism of Canada, the changed relations between the United States and Great Britain render it well-nigh useless for this purpose. French fishers would be delighted to abandon for ever Newfoundland waters werethey given decent compensation in money.

THE EQUITY OF THE CASE.

"The French know that no arbitral Court with any sence of fairness would read the Treaty of Paris of 1763, unless as Voltaire read it in the reign of Louis XV. He speaksof a part of the Newfoundland shore being left to the French merely to store their tackle, and dry their cod-fish. The Frenchfisheries were merely for cod-catching. Lobsters are quite a new extension of the Treaty of Paris referred to by voltaire. The truth is the French begin to think the Newfoundland question may soon die a natural death. It certainly will if the British Government refuses to admit that lobsters may mean cod. But is it worth risking a quarrel on so small a matter? Is it not better to answer the feolers put out on the French side? Newfoundland is not worth any important concession in China, Indo-China, or Africa, but it is worth a fairly big lump of money, the interest of which perhaps the Dominion might guarantee. Perhaps some royalty might be levied on the lobsters hereafter tinned on the north shore.

A BALLON D'ESSAI.

"However, there is a manifest wish to be done with the vexations and perils of the French shore and the gait question. If M. Lockroy had not authorised Admiral Revelliere to write he would not have written as he did. M. Lockroy could not have taken such a step without first consulting M. Dupuy and M. Delcasse. Nobody better understands than the Marine Minister how the north side of Newfoundland has fallen off as a cod fishery. Admiral Revelliere knows how worthless it has become as a nursery for sailors wanted for the State. He knows all the Newfoundland coasts, shoals, and seas from having served there. It is something, I have heard him admit, to have on men-of-war seamen who have found their sea-legs is fishing smacks and been inured to hardships in such craft. But after a certain point such education stands in their way."

A PARIS VIEW.

Discussing the possibility of difficulties arising between France and Great Britain over the French shore question in Newfoundland, the "Gaulois" protests against the hesitancy shown by France to choose between a "rapprochement" with Great Britain and a rapprochement with Germany :

It is quite time (the journal says) for us to come to a decision and to determine upon a clear line of political conduct towards foreign Powers.

In another article the "Gaulois" observes: "We must hope that if there are questions to be settled between France and Great Britain, and there certainly are some, it will be decided to deal with them soon, and elsewhere than in the Press. This, moreover, is an object which must be attained, and it is not by both parties maintaining a stubborn silence that an end will be put to a state of things the indefinite prolongation of which only increases the danger of a rupture, which it is possible notwithstanding everything to avoid."

A CRYPT OF SKULLS.

We have all heard about the *Ossuaris*, or, as it is better known by its other name, the "Chapel of Bones" in Malta, but very few know that England can boast of a similar institution, which, if not equally well arranged, is at least equally interesting. Down at the Church of St. Leonard's, in the old Cinque port of Hythe, there is a vast collection of human remains deposited in a crypt beneath the high altar. As you enter the great oaken doors, half hidden below the surface of the ground you come upon a cellar literally lined with skulls arranged on ledges; whilst blocking your further progress is a great pile of bones 25 feet in length, 8 feet high, and 6 1-2 feet thick. The ledgths contain over 600 skulls, and it has been calculated at the piles represents the sole remains of what had been 7,000 good men and—let us hope—true. Now, when I say 7,000 *men* I mean *men*, which is the most curious fact about it. If there had been some women or children among them, those in authority would have said that the bones came from a graveyard. But this not being the case, and nobody knowing how they came to the crypt, the whole matter had to be tracked out scientifically. Of course, they were not found in the crypt, in the manner spick and span in which they are now to be seen, but all jumbled about anyhow, covered with earth and broken Roman pottery.

The theory which science had to go upon was that the bones were the remains of a great battle. The ground for this assumption can be explained by quoting from Hasted's "History of Kent" which is to the following effect:—"Vortimer still followed the retreating Saxons, and coming up with them again on the seashore near Folkestone in the year 456, fought a third battle with them between that place and Hythe, gaining a complete victory. Nennius and others say it was fought in a field on the shores of the Gallic Sea, where stood the Lapis Populi" (another name for Folkestone). The point that adds strength to this conjure is that, firstly, the bones are all beautifully white, which whiteness they could only have obtained through lying unburied for some time exposed to the air; and secondly, several of the skulls have deep cuts in them, as if made by some heavy weapon—most likely those used by the Saxons.

This, however, is only historic evidence—now for proof scientific. To begin with, the bones and skulls are all those of men, with the exception of two, which belongs to boys. The teeth are regular and sound, and must have belonged to men in the prime of life. Then again, there are the marks of violence. In one, even, there is a small holewhich had penetrated right through the skull, and in this case Mr. Robert Knox, M.D., F.E.S., says that although it might have been caused by disease, it had certainly taken place long prior to the death of the person. In other words, the people to whom the skulls belonged must have, with this one exception, been killed instantaneously. Furthermore, Mr. Pridaux, F.A.S., devoted ten days to the careful examination of these remains, during which time he accurately measured over 600 skulls. This search proved that a large portion of them were of the Celtic type, the remainder being Anglo-Saxon, Two skulls, however, he believed to be Roman, and two others Lap and Danish. In short, proof seems to point to their being the death roll of a great battle—such a one, in fact, as the one referred to between the Britons and Saxons in the very neighbourhood of Hythe in 456. This being the case it is quite in the natural course of events that among the warriors should be some Romans who had lingered in the camp at Lympne, while the Laps and Danes most probably came over with the Saxons.—Leslie McGregor, in the "Royal Magazine," Christmas Number.

"BY ROYAL PROCLAMATION."

RESERVES CALLED OUT IN MISTAKE.

The inhabitants of Leith were astounded this week the mail left by the posting of a Royal proclamation calling out the Army Reserve. Militia, and Volunteers. Those whom the proclamation immediately concerned—Reserve men, Militiamen, and Volunteers—were in consternation. It is said that some of the volunteers went home after reading the notice, and prepared to pack their kits. The military authorities were dumfounded when the circumstances came to their knowledge. It turned out that the whole thing was a mistake, and happened in this way. Some time ago, even before the Fashoda incident, placards calling for the mobilisation of her Majesty's defensive forces were printed for issue to chief constables and other public officials throughout the country whenever necessity should arise for their publication, but along with these placards was an intimation that they would only be posted on receipt of an express order from the military authorities. During the Fashoda crisis these placards were sent out as a precautionary measure, and since then they have innocently reposed in the desks of chief constables throughout the country with the exception of Leith. The explanation of the posting up at Leith is delightfully simple. It occurred through misapprehension on the part of a police official, and the notice soon adorned the walls of not only the head office but every sub-office in the borough. Volunteers repaired in considerable numbers to headquarters, and the incident was the subject of general discussion throughout the town. When the mistake was pointed out to the police authorities the placards were hurriedly torn down, and yesterday Leith was as free from war alarms as the rest of the kingdom.

Man's Ingratitude.—We have it on Shakespeare's authority that the winter wind is not more unkind than man's ingratitude. In many cases this is unfortunately only too true. There are times, however, when the benefit received is so great that ingratitude becomes impossible. When life is rendered a burden to us by sickness, and someone comes and restores us to health, we should be base indeed to feel ungrateful. Thus, millions are to-day grateful to Holloways' Pills and Ointment, which have cured them of all stomach and liver troubles, banished headache, flatulency, indigestion and low spirits, and cleared their systems of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, and all similar ailments.

DREYFUS SERIOUSLY ILL.

ANOHER ALLEGED CONFESSION BY PRISONER.

A *Telegraph* message from Cayenne says:—The head physician of the penitentiary there started this morning for the Governor's administration request of M. Deniel, convicte du Diable, at the establishment. His visit to commandant of the penal has been seriously ing Captain Dreyfus is for the purpose of attending, who for the past three days

The *Gaulois* all with dysentery.

fession made states that besides the alleged confession to Captain Lebrun-Renault, Dreyfus remarked to a Republican Guard who was with him in the van in which he was driven to prison after his degradation, "Well, if I am guilty there are others. The Guard did not immediately inform his chiefs of the occurrence, and it was not until the confession said to have been made to Captain Lebrun-Renault was disputed that he revealed what he had himself heard. His evidence, the *Gaulois* adds, has been submitted to Court of Cassation.

The Court of Cassation this week examines several officers, among them Lieut.-Colonel Du Paty de Clam.

In an interview with a representative of the *Acho de Paris*, M. Mazeau, President of the Court of Cassation, stated that his inquiry into the Bard incident might be regarded as concluded.

The *Eclair* says that if Esterhazy responds to the summons for him to appear before the Court of Cassation, he will be provided with a safe conduct.

TOLSTOI AN EXILE!

HIS DEFENCE OF THE DISSENTERS.

A Berlin correspondent writes:—A very strange statement comes from St. Petersburg. At the moment when the Czar is intent on seeing realised his noble ideal of peace, his Government is alleged to have in contemplation measures against the most prominent apostle of that ideal in his own country, Count Leo Tolstoi. It is rumoured in the Russian capital that the mighty Procurator of the Holy Synod, M. Pobiedonostzeff, is indignant at the support lent by the Count to the Dukhobortsi, and that the intension prevails to banish him from his country. Count Tolstoi is over 80.

Though it is a matter of course that such a man, overtopping head and shoulders not only his own countrymen, but all the greatest among his contemporaries throughout the world, must naturally have a great many ill-wishers, especially among those whose proud titles are but empty sounds, it is impossible to believe that this rumour has any foundation. Even Alexander the Third deemed it advisable to put up with the peculiarities of Count Tolstoi, and every thing one hears about Nicholas II., to whose worthy characteristics "The Daily News" has rendered such valuable testimony, justifies the belief that he would never sanction such a measure. The expulsion of Tolstoi would disgrace Russia in the eyes of the civilized world.

MR. CARNEGIE AND AMERICAN IMPERIALISM.

In wishing "God-speed" to the movement for the arrest of armaments, Mr. Carnegie writes to Mr. Stead: "I am absorbed in an effort to keep this Industrial Union from falling its higher plane to the level of European Powers, which are armed camps. Do not make the mistake of believing that the American people favour departure from the policy of their fathers. A plebiscite to-day would drown the Imperialists. Every labour organisation as it meets speaks out with practical unanimity against the policy. The farming interests are becoming alarmed, and even if we ratify the treaty with Spain and hold the Philippines, it will only be till the day of reckoning comes. The world will have another proof that the voice of the people is the voice of God."

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 26th January, 1899.

There will be drill at Santa Cruz for the Bandora detachment on Monday the 30th instant, at 7 a.m.

Dress—Drill order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR C. W. HOUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 27th January, 1899.

1. Orderly Officer for to-morrow—2nd Lieut J Fairclough.
Orderly Sergt for to-morrow—Sergt D A Pinder.
2. Parades—6-30 a.m.—Gun Drill. 5 p.m.—Gun and Company Drill. Dress—Drill order with arms. Putties not to be worn.
3. The Corps will parade to-morrow (Saturday) for Inspection by the General Officer Commanding as follows—
Morning, 6-30 a.m.—Gun Drill and Practice at moving target
Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
Evening, 4-30 p.m.—Ceremonial parade. Dress—Full dress with arms. Putties to be worn.
Members are reminded that attendance on Inspection parade is compulsory unless leave has been obtained or Medical Certificate can be furnished.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING R. V. R.

Bombay, 27th January, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday the 28th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground for Commanding Officer's Parade.
Cadets will be conveyed to special Tram cars as follows:—St. Mary's College: one double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.
2. The Rifle meeting will be held at Coorla from the 30th January to 4th February inclusive.—Copies of the prospectus have already been issued to Officer's Commanding Companies and can also be seen at Head-quarters, where entries should be made to the Sergt Major as early as possible.
3. The High and cup presented by Mr C E Phillimore will be fired for on the Coorla Range on the morning of Monday Tuesday and Wednesday next at the same time as Match I of the Rifle meeting.

CONDITIONS.

1 Open to members who have not more than five years service in this or any other corps, at the time of competition each service not to count.
2 To be shot for on the Coorla Range not later than the month of January, on a date to be fixed by the Adjutant, who will be present to superintend the shooting.
3 Distances—200 and 500 yards.
4 Position 200 yards standing or kneeling 5'0 yards any military.
5 Number of shots seven and one sighting shot at each distance.
6 Until won outright the cup to form part of the Regimental plate and must be produced when required for mess or other purposes, but will be held for the year by the medal winning the highest score in the competition, provided it be not below an average of centres.
7 The result of each years competition to be engraved on a silver plate to be affixed to the stand at the expense of the corps.
8 The cup to become the property of any member who wins it in any three competitions.
4 The following promotion will take effect in K Company from this date—To be Lance Corporals—Cadets N George and H George.

By Order,
G. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—January 27.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

For Judgment.

46-95—Bhaishanker and K—Sadanand Nathoojee vs Balcrishna Nathoojee—Crawford B and Co.
To speak to the Minutes of the Order of Reference.
654-97—Edgelow G and W—Aga Mahomed Ismail bin Haji A G Ganrani vs Aga Golam Hussinbia Aga—A H Larie and others—Payne G and S and M H Khan.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
573-98—Payne G and S—Awabai vs Burjorjee Jivanjee Mistry—Pestonjee R and K.
405-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibi va Bayabhi and others Payne G and S
81-98—K J Mantri—Haricband Makund Duru and others vs Somesar Fenesi Rimney and others.
149-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmidas Valji and others vs Valivahoo—Mansukla D and J.
546-97—Madhavji V—Jetha Premjee vs Rustamjee Cowasjee Patel and another—Wadia and G.
176-97—Sinclham B and N—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Artin A Esajt—Framji and D.
293-98—Hiralal M and M—Nathumal Narsingdas vs Madhowji Virji—Crajzie L and C.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell.

For Judgment.

377-98—Thakurdas D and Co—Goolam Hoosein Soomar vs Haji Tyeb Haji Joonas and others—Edgelow G and W
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Causes.
690-98—Bicknell M and M—Memon Esmail Cassum Dawood vs Rustomjee Eduljee Dadachanjee and another—Edgelow G and W For dismissal under Rule 42.
531-98—Manekjal D and J—Jamsetjee Erachjee Mody vs Vithaldas Khetsey and others—J C Cama. Part heard.
606-98—Edgelow G and W Rustamjee Eduljee Chanjibhoy vs Khaikhushru Kharsetjee—Framjee and D. Short Cause.
30-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Natu Dewjee and another vs Macker Raghu Manor and others—Ardeshir H and D.
514-98—Balkrishna V N B—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Noormahomed—M L Shroff.
519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parebai alias Canbai vs Devjee Megjee—Little and Co.
531-98—Bicknell M and M—Hoosien Karim and others vs Yumnabai and others—Captain and V
533-98—Hiralal M and M—Mancokbai vs Walji Jivraj and others—Bhaishanker and K.
562-97—Wadia and G—Baichand Ramchand and others vs Kalooram Hametram sad others—Edgelow and G

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

BOMBAY CYCLE CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING, SEASON 1898-99.

MARINE LINES TRACK.

FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH AND 11TH

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

FIRST DAY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1899.

1 Quarter Mile Handicap.—Open to all Amateurs.—
1st Prize.....Prize presented by Messrs Marcks and Co
2nd Prize.....Value Rs 25
3rd Prize.....Value Rs 15
2 Club Championship—1 Mile Scratch—Open to Members of B C C
1st Prize..... Challenge Shield and Gold Medal
2nd Prize.....Silver Medal, with Gold Centre
3rd Prize.....Silver Medal
Note—Competitors must ride either in B C C colours, or no Club colours at all
3 2 Mile Handicap—Open to all Amateurs—
1st Prize.... Cup presented by H Bromley Esquire
2nd Prize.....Value Rs 25
3rd Prize.....Value Rs 15
4 1 Mile "Bigue Trainer" Scratch—Open to all Amateurs
1st Prize
2nd Prize
3rd Prize
5 1 Mile Novice Handicap—Open to all Amateurs who have not won a 1st Prize at a Race Meeting, Cycle Gymkhana Races not to disqualify.
1st Prize.....Silver Lotus Vase
2nd Prize.....Value Rs 25
3rd Prize.....Value Rs 15
6 5 Miles Handicap—Open to all Amateurs—
1st Prize.....B B and C I Railway Challenge Cup and prize value Rs 50 presented by Messrs Clifton and Co
2nd Prize.....Value Rs 25
3rd Prize.....Value Rs 15

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1899.

7. 1 Mile Handicap.—Open to all Amateurs—
1st Prize .....Lund Challenge Cup and Gold Medal.
2nd Prize .....Value Rs 25
3rd Prize .....Rs 15
8 2 Miles Handicap—Open to Members of the B C C
1st Prize .....Watson Challenge Cup and Gold Medal
2nd Prize.....Value Rs 25
3rd Prize .....Rs 15
9 1 Mile Scratch Native Championship—Open to all Native Gentlemen Amateurs—
1st Prize ..... Challenge Cup and Gold Medal
2nd Prize.....Silver Medal, with Gold Centre
3rd Prize .....Silver Medal
10 1-2 Mile Handicap—Open to all Amateurs
1st Prize .....Watcha Cup
2nd Prize .....Value Rs 25
3rd Prize .....Rs 15
11 10 Miles Handicap—Open to all Amateurs—
1st Prize .....Hamilton Challenge Cup and pair of tyres
2nd Prize .....Value Rs 25
3rd Prize .....Rs 15

Aggregate Prize—"Rose Cup" for the greatest number of points in Races Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11

Marks for place as follows—1st, 3 marks; 2nd, 2 marks; 3rd 1 mark

CONDITIONS.

The above races will be held under the Rules of the Bombay Cyclists Union.

The right is reserved of altering the programme and prizes, altering the handicaps or withdrawing any event should the entries for such not be sufficient in the opinion of the Committee.

The Committee reserves the right of refusing to receive, and having received, of cancelling any entry before the start in accordance with the Rules.

Challenge cups for Races Nos 6, 8, & 9, and the Challenge Shield in Race No 2 to be won 3 times in succession or 4 times in all before becoming the property of the winner.

Challenge cups for Races Nos 7 and 11 to be won twice in succession or 3 times in all before becoming the property of the winner.

Prizes will be given as follows:—
1 for 3 starters..... 3 for 7 starters.
2 for 5 " ..... 4 for 10 "

Objections must be lodged with the Honorary Secretary within 15 minutes of the Judge's decision being notified.

Entry forms can be obtained, and all entries must be made to the Honorary Secretary not later than 12 noon on Wednesday February 8th 1899.

Competitors are warned particularly against passing opponents on the left hand side, also against turning their heads to look behind them.

Entrance fee Rs 2 per Race, with the exception of Races Nos 4 and 9, for which the fee is Re 1

Competitors entering for all the following Races viz, Nos 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, will get a reduction of Rs 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ss Mars, 2,497 tons, Captain W Curteis cleared (to-day) for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line ss Clan Fobes, 1,543 tons, Captain E H Bond, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo.

The ss Neptune; 2,178 tons, Captain J Walters, arrived in harbour (to-day) from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The ss Lady Gray, 1,631 tons, Captain Daniell Putt, arrived in harbour (to-day) from Shields (December 22nd) with a cargo of coal.

The ss Florida, 2,050 tons, Captain W Chapman, arrived in harbour (to-day) from Suez 13th January, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

The Jeanara, 2,179 tons, Captain E Griffiths arrived in harbour

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mr. W. Kenrick, whose impending retirement will cause a Parliamentary vacancy in North Birmingham, is doubly related to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in that he married a sister of the Colonial Secretary's, while Mr. Chamberlain married Mr. Kenrick's sister. In 1885, standing as a Liberal, Mr. Kenrick defeated Mr. Henry Matthews (now Lord Llandaff) by 618 votes, and in his contests with Liberals at the subsequent elections he has had still more substantial majorities. Mr. Kenrick has been essentially the retiring member of the Liberal Unionist group in the Midlands capital; but he has this week had his reward, and in exchange he is to enable Mr. Chamberlain to exercise a little patronage. Probably a local Dissentient will be chosen, for Mr. Chamberlain never has favoured the selection of men of distinction—besides himself—as members for Birmingham.

Mr. Harry Cavendish has just left for Patagonia on an exploring expedition. Mr. Edward Dodson accompanies him as naturalist on behalf of the British Museum. Patagonia has already yielded some rich "finds" in fossils, and Mr. Cavendish will devote a good deal of time to excavations. Among other things which he means to obtain, if possible, is a mysterious quadruped which is said to exist in the interior of the territory of Santa Cruz. It is believed that the expedition will have important results.

Reference is made in the British Weekly to the "critical conspiracy" of which Dr. Robertson Nicoll wrote some time ago, and concerning which he now says: Mr. Andrew Lang has hastily supposed that I was referring to the Kailyarders. I will go so far as to set his mind at rest. Conspiracy or no conspiracy, the resources of the English language have been practically exhausted in abusing the Kailyarders. Even Mr. Kipling, fresh from a perusal of Dr. Murray's latest instalment of the great dictionary, would find little to add. The results have been of an awe-inspiring character. The sale of Mr. Crockett's books, I see amounts now to the "trolling mather," as John Browdie would have called it, of 30,000 or 40,000 in this country. Even critics, it is added, "have hearts if you can get at them," and Dr. Nicoll attributes the "comparative lull in attack to the poignancy of this fact."

A pretty story is told of the late Lord Napier. Two years ago a nameless waif was found dead in Ettrick parish, and it was likely that the parish burial would be similar to that of the pauper described by Hood. But behind the dirt-encrusted lorry which bore this nameless pauper to his grave came Lord Napier, attired in regular funeral dress; he followed it reverently on foot to the churchyard, helped with one or two neighbours to lower the rude coffin into the grave, and then stood, with head uncovered, as the final words of prayer were uttered by the clergymanpresent.

The "Free Church Chronicle," the organ of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, has made its appearance and promises well. Among the articles is one on the Right Hon SirHenry Fowler from which we take this extract: There are no points or angles in Sir Henry's character, and there are no perplexing mysteries. He has no hobbies or recreations. He neither golfs nor cycles nor rides; he does not even smoke. He finds his relaxation in reading. He is omnivorous, but he has always had a predilection for theology, biography, and constitutional and parliamentary history. Thorough is his watchword. The writer considers that Sir Henry's greatest performance as an orator was his speech on the Indian Cotton Duties.

A Berlin paper, following an example set by Paris and London, has addressed two "end of the century" questions to a number of eminent contemporaries. Not only Germans but even French men of letters have been invited to declare: (1) "Who is the most eminent man of the nineteenth century?" (2) "What is the greatest event of the nineteenth century?" The majority of the Germans answer, as might have been expected, "Bismarck, the founder of the German Empire." Several, however, have named "Helmholtz," while not a few give the pre-eminence to "Darwin," the replies from France are not numerous. But the Parisian feuilletonist Aurelien Scholl is so polite as to reply that he regards "the creation of the German empire as the greatest deed of the century. Lemaitre writes: "It is still possible to do the greatest deed of the nineteenth century, which will cast all its other deeds into the background: Restore Alsace-Lorraine to France!"

There is an interesting article, with diagrams, in the "Lady's Realm" for this month, setting forth some details of the tea consumed in the United Kingdom. The writer, Mr. Harold Macfarlane, tells that we consume eleven times the quantity that suffices for the average Russian, and four times the allowance of each inhabitant of the United States:

If the total quantity of tea consumed in this country every twelve months was to be placed on one scale and the whole British Army (on the peace footing) of 215,060 men was placed on the other, it would not counterbalance the tea-chest—no! not even if each man on the average weighed 168lb. If five more armies of a similar number of men weight were also thrown into the scale, they would have no effect on the equilibrium of the tea-chest; nor would the beam swing before 65,640 additional men, weighing twelve stone each, joined the six armies already standing more or less at ease on the opposite scale; by that time they would number 1,356,000 men, and the indicator would show that the balance was true.

In 1868, of every hundred pounds of tea sold in this country, ninety-three pounds came from China, and only seven from India; whereas in 1898 eleven pounds of tea came from China, Ceylon (thirty-five pounds), and India (fifty-four pounds) together supply the remaining eighty-nine pounds.

Ministers are at present scattered all over the country. Lord Salisbury is at Hatfield House, where there have been some cases of influenza; Mr. Balfour is at Whittingehame, his place in Haddingtonshire; the Lord Chancellor is in town; the Duke of Devonshire is at Chatsworth; Sir Matthew White Ridley is at Blagdon Hall, Northumberland; Mr. Chamberlain is at Highbury, near Birmingham; Lord Lansdowne is at Dereen, county Kerry, but returns to-morrow to Bowood Park, Wiltshire; Lord George Hamilton is on a visit to Lord and Lady Wharncliffe at Wortley Hall, near Sheffield; Mr. Goschen is at Seacox Heath, his place in Sussex; Mr. Long is on a visit to his mother, Mrs. Hume Long at Exmouth: Lord Cross is at Eccle Riggs, his place in North Lancashire; Mr. Chaplin is staying with his brotherin law, the Duke of Sutherland, at Trentham Hall, Staffordshire; Lord Balfour of Burleigh is at Kennet Park, his place in Clackmannanshire; Sir Michael Hicks Beach is at Coln St. Ailwyn's his place in Gloucestershire; Lord Cadogan and Lord Ashbourne are both at Dublin; Lord James it at Ferne House, near Salisbury; Mr. Akers-Douglas is at his place in Kent; and Mr. Ritchie is at his place in Bucks.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have concluded their annual five months' residence at Wynyard Park, their magnificent domain near Stockton-on-Tees, which Frances Marchioness of Londonderry (grandmother of the present owner of the estate) inherited from her father, the well-known Sir Harry Vane Tempest. Lord and Lady Londonderry will be the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth, after which they go to Mount Stuart, county Down, for three weeks, returning from Ireland to London for the meeting of Parliament.

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It ranks among Chocolates as Van Houten's Cocoa does among Cocoas: it is unequalled! Wholesome, Nourishing & Digestible. GIVE IT A TRIAL!

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Croquettes ... ... In Tins.
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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, viz. REAL WORTH."

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Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

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THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

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Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— - Rs. 22.0 -

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

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FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

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CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states 'TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.'

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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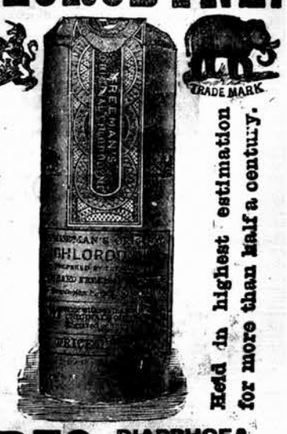

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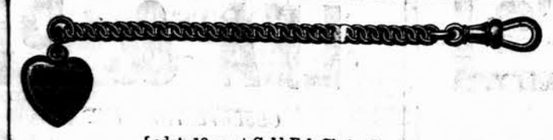

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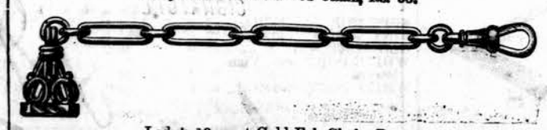

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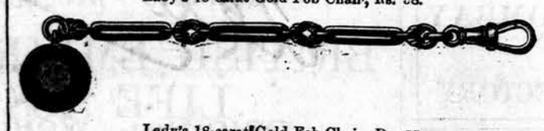

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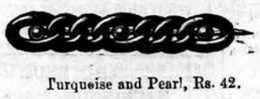

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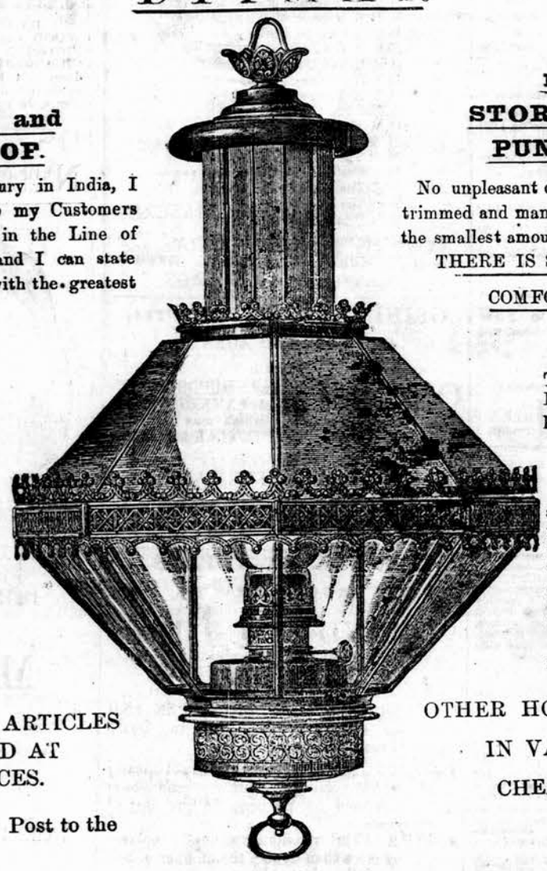

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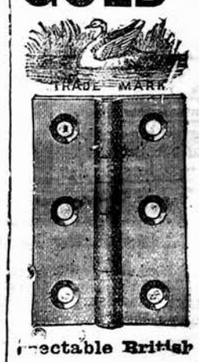

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